

Geo. Courts

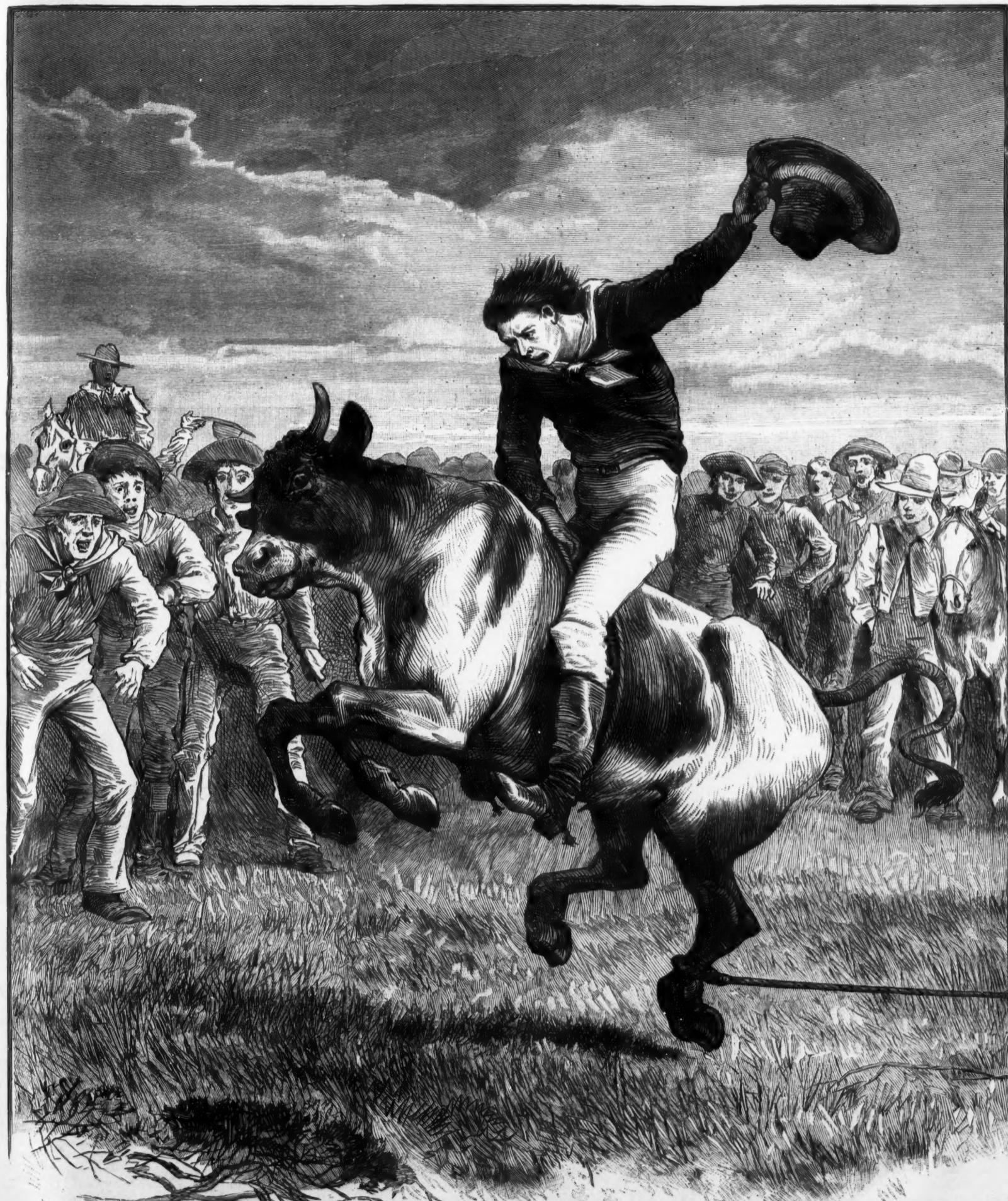
FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE NEWS PAPER

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COWBOY LIFE.—RIDING A YEARLING.
FROM A PHOTO. BY C. D. KIRKLAND, CHEYENNE.—SEE PAGE 182.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
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NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1888.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION.

WITHIN the last two weeks the Presidential situation has undergone a material change. On the Democratic side it is said that Governor Hill, who seemed likely at one time to enter the National Convention, is no longer in the race. Either the nature of the testimony before the Aqueduct Investigating Committee of the State Senate, the increasing certainty of President Cleveland's renomination, or some equally potent influence, has caused Mr. Hill to retire from the field. As but one candidate on the Democratic side is now seriously mentioned, Mr. Cleveland's presentation for a second term is as reasonably certain as any future political event can be.

On the Republican side the problem has been somewhat simplified, but it has not yet been solved. The utmost that can be said is, that, taking the situation as it now stands, the choice of the party seems likely to fall upon either Sherman, Blaine, Depew, Garrison or Allison. Senator Allison has not, so far as is known, secured the pledge of many votes outside of Iowa; but he is strong in the confidence of the party throughout the West, and he is likely, in the event of a prolonged contest, to develop a vigorous support. Some of his more ardent supporters apparently rest their hopes of his nomination on the assumption that he is the second choice of the friends of Mr. Blaine; but there does not seem to be any real ground for the belief that the Man from Maine entertains such a preference. On the contrary, it is broadly intimated that an understanding exists between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Depew, under which the latter is to receive the support of the former. But it may be doubted whether, in view of existing conditions and complications, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, or any other candidate, can transfer his votes or bodily hand over his supporters to another candidate, however desirous he may be to do so. The situation for the Republicans is rendered more complex by the equivocal attitude of Mr. Blaine. His friends, who are both active and numerous, are proceeding as if their favorite had not written the Florence letter of withdrawal. They count upon the fact that their candidate will be upon the ocean while the National Convention is in session, and that no troublesome inquiries can reach him concerning his candidacy. All the plans, indeed, of his foremost supporters imply a belief that Mr. Blaine would, after all, consent to be a candidate. We do not share this conviction; but it must be confessed that his popularity is still such that nothing but the complete breaking down of his health, and a definite statement that he will not accept if nominated, will positively prevent his nomination. But his election would be quite a different matter if the people should get it into their heads that the Florence letter was not written in good faith, but was a mere expedient to promote a renomination.

With Mr. Blaine out of the way, Senator Sherman would lead the field, and his nomination would be entirely possible. Should the final contest be narrowed down to Depew and Sherman, the latter would receive, doubtless, the vote of Indiana, California, Iowa, and that of almost the entire South and West. A combination on Garrison, as against Sherman, might prove more formidable. This meritorious grandson of a popular President is an available candidate, because, being a negative statesman and a rather colorless public man, he could probably unite those opposed to Mr. Sherman from all the elements and in all sections. If Taylor, Folk, Pierce, Hayes and Cleveland are examples to prove that less-known men "run" better than the most distinguished party leaders, then Garrison would possess advantages over Blaine or Sherman. But as a republic with over sixty millions of population needs and requires its most experienced and broadest statesmen to direct its affairs, it would seem desirable that the Republican leader in the approaching campaign should represent the best and highest statesmanship of the party, measuring up to the highest standards as to capacity and character.

A NAVAL RESERVE.

POLITICAL considerations do not seem to enter into the plan for a Naval Reserve force, which appears to be worthy of support as a sensible public measure irrespective of politics. As Secretary Whitney points out in his letter to Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Sub-committee of the House Naval Committee, under such a system a body of men, supporting themselves by ordinary civil pursuits, would be enrolled and trained by the Government. This body would be sufficient for the Government's purposes in time of war, and the expense would be comparatively small. With an annual expenditure of less than \$2,000,000 England maintains an auxiliary naval force twice as large as the entire American navy. It is evident that, in case of war, and even with unlimited appropriations, a very long time would be required for the construction and equipment of vessels and the recruiting of crews of suitable material. The maintenance of a large standing navy in time of peace would not be con-

sidered justifiable, and under present conditions, therefore, a war would find us wholly unprepared. Some improvement has been recently made in our navy, and more may be hoped for, but this does not lessen the practical utility of the Reserve plan. Many of the wealthy yacht-owners of the country have already signified their cordial sympathy with the plan. Its adoption would give the Government a reserve of yachts and merchant-vessels, so prepared that they could be almost instantly converted into cruisers. Remembering our great extent of coast-line, its unprotected condition and the slight protection which our navy could give to American commerce, the plan for a Naval Reserve is fully justified as a defensive measure, to say nothing of the value which it might have as a means of aggression. Moreover, the effect upon the *morale* of seamen and officers would certainly be beneficial.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD CHURCH UNION.

THE movement for city evangelization which has been started in Brooklyn is of itself an important sign of the tendency of modern religious thought. Under the general auspices of the Evangelical Alliance which held a conference in Washington last year, a Brooklyn Alliance has been formed, with officers and managers representing every evangelical denomination. The city has been divided into districts, each containing some twelve or fifteen churches and about 50,000 people. Each church appoints one supervisor and ten visitors for each one hundred members. Each visitor will have about ten non-church-going families to look after, and will visit them once a month, not in the interest of any denomination, but in behalf of all; the aim being to find out the denominational preferences of each family and to bring the members into relation with a settled pastor. The Secretary of the National Alliance points out, as one result of our indiscriminate immigration, that while only one-third of the entire population of the country is foreign-born or of foreign parentage, this is true of three-fourths of the people in our large cities, which are the home of the anarchist and the saloon, and it is in these cities that the need of evangelical work is greatest. As a matter of fact, Brooklyn (and probably other cities) shows a falling off in the proportion of churches and church attendance. This movement means actually going to the people and personally urging them to come within evangelical influence.

This admirable and practical work is worth noting, not only for itself, but also as an illustration of the tendency of the time toward church union. There are some conservatives who oppose bitterly any attempt to soften the asperities of creeds or to do away with denominational barriers, but this number is decreasing. Professor Park, of Andover, has predicted that the next movement in Protestantism would be the reconstruction of theology along the great historical lines which had been too much ignored for speculative theological opinions. Scientific study of Church history has been tending to divest the plain facts regarding the early Christian communities of the traditions which had obscured fundamental truths. Dr. Philip Schaff, an evangelical veteran, is at the head of the "American Society of Church History," which is an important factor in the liberalizing movement. The Episcopal Church has been prepared to forward a practical unity of Church denominations ever since the noble Dr. Muhlenburg led the way in 1853. The partisan religious Press has largely ignored this tendency, but it has found free expression in secular magazines and in the daily Press. The utterances of Dr. Shields, the action of the Congress of Churches, and the Declaration of the House of American Bishops, have all been agencies working in favor of unity, and papers in the *Princeton* and *Andover Reviews* have given utterance to the spirit of the time. Dr. Abbott, in the *Christian Union*, has constantly advocated a union upon a creed so broad and simple that no sincere believer could be repelled. All this means that the Church, instead of standing aloof, and fortifying itself by difficult barriers, is to be thrown open and to become the common meeting-ground of humanity.

Every man who believes anything has some form of religion, and if he can believe in the love and majesty and justice of God and the saving power of Christ, conditioned upon repentance, the details of his creed seem to us of minor importance. But whatever final form this movement toward Church union may take, its general extent and force are among the significant and encouraging signs of the time.

GOVERNOR HILL'S ENTANGLEMENTS.

THE testimony before the State Senate Investigating Committee puts Governor Hill in no enviable position before the public. There are strange bedfellows in the world of politics as well as in the tenement-houses of poverty, but not even political necessities can excuse the Governor of a great State for maintaining close relations with official jobbers. To have written such letters as the Governor wrote to Rollin M. Squire was already bad enough, but the Governor did worse. He knew of the Squire-Flynn letter—in which Squire agreed to allow Flynn to control the office of Commissioner of Public Works—and of its existence in March, 1886; and Mr. Ivins testified that he and Governor Hill together examined the Penal Code, to see whether an indictment

based upon the letter could be sustained. This examination the Governor made, not to assure himself how the laws might be enforced and a corrupt official brought to punishment, but to find whether the statute could not be evaded. He went beyond this. Some months later, Flynn, in the presence of Ivins, Thompson and Martine, said, speaking in the name of the Governor, from whom he came, that the Squire-Flynn letter ought not to be used, and that if a prosecution were based upon it, Governor Hill would have something to say. Martine asked: "Do you mean to tell me that if I see fit, in the course of duty, to present an indictment, the Governor would think of removing me?" To this Flynn replied, "Yes."

The other witnesses are not yet examined, but the evidence already taken has made Governor Hill an impossible man for any party to carry. This is, so far as he is concerned, the most important result of the investigation; but for the public it is absolutely trivial in comparison with the revelations it makes of cynical contempt for principle among those in power. This is the thing to be kept before the people, with iteration constantly repeated. Not until each citizen makes it his first duty to require in a candidate for office personal integrity rather than any other quality will it be possible to give to this great State, the richest and the most populous in the Union, a worthy administration.

No graver matter can engage the attention of the people. Little has been done when a chance exposure relates one unscrupulous politician to private life, if his successor is to be chosen with the old indifference to character and by the old corrupt methods. To charge these upon party organization is to repeat a parrot-cry. A free country must have parties; but freemen must have, also, clean hands. Liberty has been overthrown always and everywhere in the same way, by the connivance and co-operation of the men willing to be bought with the man who abuses his power to buy them.

SCHOOLS AND PATRIOTISM.

THE power of enthusiasm is the strongest power known to history. By it miracles have again and again been wrought, miracles of moral as well as of practical achievement. It was enthusiasm that won America's independence when everything seemed to point to colonial subjugation; an enthusiasm of patriotism, which, though not rising to a very high level during the later discouraging years of the Revolutionary War, was deep and earnest, and all-pervading, and which convinced the English Government of the futility of continuing the struggle.

It is in such an enthusiasm of patriotism that nations find their best hopes, and it is especially true of the American Government that on such a spirit its stability depends. The freedom and elasticity of our institutions makes America the arena on which conflicts of all kinds are to be brought to their ultimate issue. This fact implies an exceptional danger, and the fact that the contending parties are very generally American citizens not by birth and inheritance, but by the mere incident of naturalization, makes the danger very much greater. The important questions of the day—especially the great labor question, which, with its countless accessory problems, is at once the most fundamentally important, the most intricate and the most imperative question of the age—must find their final solution, not in Germany, or France, or England, but in America: and yet those who in every conflict of opinion are numerically the strongest party are barely Americans. They have none of the instinctive fealty to the country which would lead them to protect its institutions at the cost of any personal disadvantage, even of any temporary loss. They are not patriots in any sense of the word. They are not citizens for any practical purpose except their own individual advantage; and in this fact, quite as much as in the ignorance and unreason of the majority of them, lies the danger of a disastrous solution of the questions which now concern the world.

The ignorance and unreason are in a degree curable. No country offers better facilities than ours for the enlightenment of men's minds up to a certain point. But the want of patriotic enthusiasm is a more difficult matter to reach. A suggestion of help made by a school official some time ago seems entirely worth consideration. It is a simple thing: nothing more than that the singing of a national hymn or patriotic song should form a part of the daily opening exercises of our public schools. As sixty per cent of the public school children of New York are of foreign parentage, the school is their only opportunity for education in patriotism. The influence of song upon enthusiasm, and especially upon patriotic enthusiasm, is well known. Its use would be entirely legitimate and desirable in such a case as this. It is gratifying to learn that the Committee on the Course of Study in the New York Board of Education has recently taken this suggestion into consideration; and it is to be hoped that not only here, but elsewhere throughout the land, there may not much longer be occasion for the serious reproach conveyed in Mr. Robert Burdette's pointed parody:

"I cannot sing the old songs,
I do not know the words."

METHODISTS AND THE PASTORAL TERM.

PERHAPS the most important question that will engage the attention of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church just commenced in this city is the "time limit," or the extension of the pastoral term to more than three years.

It is not generally known that for more than twenty years after the organization of the Methodist Church in America there was no limit to the term of the pastorate. A preacher could stay in any one charge as long as the Bishop desired. The term, however, was usually short, being often only three or six months. Strong men and ambitious men began to anchor themselves in the large cities, and the Bishop found difficulty in getting the material he needed to supply the circuits. The tendency to lengthen the pastorate was especially observable in this city, where some men became so popular with their charges that Bishop Asbury said he could not pull them up without tearing the churches they served to pieces. Therefore, he asked the General Conference of 1804 to put a limit to the time a preacher could remain in one charge, and it was placed at two years. This remained the limit till 1864, when it was changed to three years. At the General Conference in Philadelphia, in

years ago, a strong effort was made to extend the term to five years, but it did not succeed.

Some of the delegates to the present Conference will oppose any change, some will ask for the removal of the limit altogether, some will ask for five years, and there will likely be a compromise which will extend the term to four years. Some who desire no change will vote for four years because they are afraid the revolution that is imminent in the Church on this subject will sweep away the limit entirely, unless some concession is made to it. Methodism has always shown her wisdom in her ability to adjust herself to the new conditions of society. In the early history of this country she saw that her mission was evangelistic, and her preachers were simply missionaries moved from post to post, preaching the truth and gathering the unchurched people "into the kingdom." As the converts multiplied and there came a necessity for their organization and culture, as the population and institutions of the country became more settled, she saw the demand for pastoral as well as evangelistic work, and allowed the preachers to hold their fields for longer periods. And the marvelous growth and stability of the Church during the past twenty years can be traced partly to the extension of the term to three years. The salutary effect of the change is admitted by almost everybody in and out of the Church.

The lawmakers of the Church are very conservative—slow to make any change. Recognizing the success of the polity of the Church as a whole, they hesitate to touch any of its features lest they should make a change for the worse. It would be supposed that the Bishops, who have no limit put on their term of office; that leading laymen, who do not change their customers or clients or cities every three years, whether there is any reason to do so or not; that presidents of colleges, who can stay a lifetime in one place; that editors and other officers of the General Conference, who are elected for a term of four years; that Presiding Elders, who can stay four years in one place, would favor a change that would afford their brother-ministers—the pastors who carry the heaviest of the church work—the same privileges and advantages they enjoy; and yet if there is any opposition to the change, it will probably come from the classes above mentioned. Individuals of all these classes, however, will favor the change, and probably help to bring it about. The rank and file of the church-members, the pastors of almost all the thrifty churches of the denomination, and universal public sentiment outside of the Church, would rejoice at the change. Most of the opposition to the change is based on the fear that it would injure the itineracy. But the appointments as now would be for only one year, with the privilege of four. The change from two to three years did not injure the itineracy, nor would the change to four or five years.

The rush of people to the cities makes a longer pastoral term in them a necessity for Methodism if she would retain the hold she now has on the thought and life of the nation. The extension of the term to four or five years, while it would not restrain the hand that would establish circuits in the rural districts and on the frontier, would leave the other hand free to plant greater stations in the great cities, and immeasurably increase her influence for good.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FINANCE.

THE successful conversion of nearly \$2,500,000,000 English 3-per-cent. consols into new consols, bearing 2½ per cent. interest for fifteen years, and 2½ per cent. for twenty years thereafter, is indicative of the tendency which the rate of interest is taking in all wealthy countries. It was in 1844 that England made its last great conversion. Then, under a plan proposed by Mr. Goulburn, some \$1,240,000,000 of 3½-per-cent. stock was converted into 3½-per-cent. stock for ten years, and 3 per cent. for twenty years thereafter. For thirty-four years English consols have stood at 3 per cent., and it is not surprising that, when Mr. Goschen proposed his plan for reducing the rate of interest to 2½ per cent., with an ultimate reduction to 2½ per cent., there were grave doubts as to the possibility of its being carried through successfully.

It is true that the holders of consols were invited either to accept the lower rate or surrender their consols for redemption. But it was apparent that if the holders of about \$2,800,000,000 consols should all refuse to accept the reduction, it would be no easy matter for the Government to find purchasers for so large an amount of new stock, or place itself in a position to enforce its alternative threat. The conversion, however, has proceeded with no material check, and English 3 per cents will shortly be a thing of the past.

The fiscal operations of the English Government in the line of forced refunding of its debt naturally call up the refunding operations of the United States. In March, 1881, when Secretary Windom entered upon his duties, he found that there were \$469,000,000 of 5-per-cent. bonds and \$202,000,000 of 6-per-cent. bonds which had matured, but which the Government was unable to pay. Outside of the surplus revenue, the only resources at the command of the Secretary for paying off the bonds were to be found in his authority to issue \$104,000,000 of 4-per-cent. bonds, being a part of those authorized by certain Acts of Congress and remaining unissued. Mr. Windom, with a zealous regard for the interests of the Government, hit upon a plan by which he forced the holders of the bonds to accept a reduction in the rate of interest. He attacked the debt piecemeal, first calling for the redemption of \$195,000,000 of 6-per-cent. bonds, at the same time offering to continue them "at the pleasure of the Government" at 3½ per cent. There were about \$178,000,000 so extended, and then he took a similar course with \$403,000,000 5-per-cent. bonds. Within two months more than \$579,500,000 of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds were voluntarily presented by the holders for conversion into 3 per cents, effecting a saving of nearly \$10,500,000 per annum for the Government.

This was done without a single concession being made by the Government, and without the creditor gaining even the semblance of an advantage or receiving the shadow of a consideration. As a bold feat of financing it is without parallel. To accentuate the advantage gained by the Government, Congress in July, 1882, offered the bondholder the further privilege of having the rate of interest reduced to 3 per cent., and \$305,000,000 of the "extended" 3½ per cents were presented for that purpose, causing a further saving of \$1,500,000 per annum, and a total of \$12,000,000. The saving in the reduction of interest on the English consols is only about \$6,000,000 now and about \$12,000,000 ultimately, and to effect this the Government has given its consols a guaranteed existence of thirty-five years.

A comparison of the credit of the English Government with that of our own Government would be favorable to the latter. In 1844 England made its conversion at 3½ per cent.; in 1842 the United States placed 6-per-cent. bonds at a discount of 2½ per cent., and in 1843 a 5-per-cent. loan at about par. In 1851, when the rate on English consols was reduced to 3 per cent., most of the interest-bearing debt of the United States was paying 6 per cent., but 5-per-cent. loans were placed at par in 1857 and 1858. Now, United States 4½-per-cent. bonds, redeemable in three years, command a premium of 8 per cent., and 4 per cent., redeemable in nineteen years, a premium of 25 per cent. In the one case less and in the other

only a little more than 2 per cent. is realized to the investor, while the new English consols, which are quoted at par, pay 2½ per cent. The credit of the United States is such that there is not the slightest doubt that a 2½-per-cent. bond, running a less time than the consols, could be placed by the Government at par, or even at a premium.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN CANADA.

THE conflict of authority which existed for some time past between the Government of Canada and the Legislature of Manitoba regarding the construction of the Red River Valley Railway to the international boundary-line has terminated in a recession of the former from its policy of disallowance. While there is no doubt as to the competency of the Dominion to prohibit a line of railway that infringed the rights granted by itself to the Canadian Pacific Railway, still the moral right of the Manitobans to build the railway in question was just as undoubted; and now that all obstacles to its construction have been removed, it will be pushed rapidly to its completion.

The bargain made by the Canadian Government with the Canadian Pacific, whereby it agreed to the cancellation of its monopoly privileges, is so favorable to the Government, that even the members of the Opposition have had nothing to say against it. For the surrender by the company of its monopoly the Government guarantees the issue of \$15,000,000 Canadian Pacific Railway land-grant bonds, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. To protect the Government in the event of any failure of the railway company to meet its obligations, and to cover the annual interest-charge, 14,000,000 acres have been placed as security. Should the proceeds of land-sales, charges against the Government by the company for mail service, and the carriage of militia and Indian supplies, leave a deficiency in the interest-charge on the bond issue, it will be met by a demand of the Government on the surplus resources of the company; so that practically the Government is secured against any possible loss.

As justifying the changed policy of his administration, Sir John Macdonald stated in a recent letter to Premier Greenway of Manitoba that the reasons which formerly existed for protecting the Canadian Pacific did not now obtain; and that the great and unexpected harvest of last year, and the increased area proposed to be sown this year, proved that additional facilities would be required for the transport eastward of the agricultural products of the Northwest. One of the first roads to be benefited by the abandonment of the policy of disallowance on the part of the Canadian Government will be doubtless the New Westminster and Southern Railway, in British Columbia.

It is stated on good authority that the Dominion Government has decided to grant a money subsidy of some thousands of dollars per mile to the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway. Quite recently evidence was taken before the Canadian Parliament relative to the adaptability of the territory along the banks of the Mackenzie River, in its more southern section, for settlement, and before long railway communication will be demanded to that portion of the Dominion.

It rests with Governor Hill to determine whether in the State of New York the liquor traffic shall pay a tax measurably commensurate with its cost to the community. The State Senate last week passed the High-license Bill precisely as it came from the Assembly; and as the Bill was framed to meet the objections made by the Governor to the Act of last Winter, which applied only to New York and Brooklyn, it is difficult to see how he can justify a refusal to sign it. But Governor Hill is fertile in expedients, and he may succeed in finding a way out of the dilemma in which he is placed, even though it be at the expense of consistency and a further loss of popular esteem.

A CONVENTION of Southern Governors and other prominent men, to the number of three hundred, was held at Hot Springs, N. C., last week, with a view of organizing a movement to secure immigration to that section. Resolutions were adopted for the establishment of a Southern Immigration Society, with headquarters in New York, and the most hopeful feeling prevailed as to the outcome of the undertaking. The Association is to be regulated by a board of directors composed of one member of each Southern railroad or other corporation, trade, industrial or other organization in the State, county, city or town situated east of the Mississippi River that will contribute a sum of \$1,000 towards the expenses of the Association on or before July 1st next. The great natural resources of the South have only to be properly set forth, backed by intelligent organization in the several States, to secure a largely augmented immigration in that direction.

THE Fool-killer is kept so busy on land that, apparently, he has no time to devote to the extermination of the misguided breed of men who perennially haunt the sea in search of buried treasure. Last Fall the yacht *Maria* left New York on a mysterious mission, which has since proved to be a search for \$1,500,000, supposed to have been buried on the coast near Belize, Central America, more than half a century ago. After a Winter of hard work, wholly fruitless in results, officers and crew have recently been landed at a New England port minus their yacht—which went to the bottom—the money they covet in the enterprise, and several months of valuable time, with nothing to show for it but a tough and wholly disheartening experience. This is one of the many kinds of experience which come high, but which a certain sort of folk must have. It would be a good thing for them—for all such as they, and for every one concerned—if they could learn that the only wealth that is sure and satisfactory is the treasure-trove of honest, hard work, industriously and conscientiously performed.

GOLDWIN SMITH, an Anglo-Canadian whose mission in the Western Hemisphere seems to be in large part anti-Hibernian, and whom Disraeli once derisively alluded to as the "Oxford Professor," signalized his presence at the banquet of the St. George's Society, the other evening, by departing from the usual genial forms which obtain at festive dinners, and indulging in a good deal of loose talk about American antipathy towards Englishmen. All who read are aware that this vigorous champion of the pride and might of Britain yearns to stay the current that is always swelling in volume and which will ultimately land the Irish ship safely and securely in the harbor of Home Rule. Consequently, when he sees that American sentiment believes in historical justice to the Emerald Isle, he at once construes that fact as indicating malign hostility to his native land. This, as was pointed out, at the dinner named, by the ready-tongued Chauncey M. Depew, is contrary to the fact. There is no such hostility, and, as Mr. Depew added, both John Bright and Mr. Gladstone would receive popular acclaim and a royal welcome should they land on these shores. The reports tell us that this mention of Gladstone's name provoked hisses, and of course they came from Englishmen, and represented, in bad taste enough for such an occasion, partisan rancor. As the greatest Englishman of his time, Mr. Gladstone would certainly have an ovation here such

as no living statesman could possibly receive, for, notwithstanding he did us a wrong during the Civil War, was a subscriber to the Cotton Loan, and proclaimed that Jefferson Davis had "founded a nation," the busy years of a well-rounded, distinguished, and, indeed, noble and remarkable career, have all been directed towards the elevation and enlightenment of mankind.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been caused in Louisville, Ky., by the action of one of the Presbyterian churches in summoning two of its members, who are wholesale liquor-dealers and distillers, to appear before the Church session to show cause why they should not abandon their business. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that "no men have stood higher in the esteem of the business and social community in Louisville than the whisky men. They have been first in commercial pursuits and Church councils, and the crusade against them is the more remarkable for the reason that this is the first step ever taken in Kentucky to turn a whisky-dealer out of the Church. It is rumored that other churches in the city will take this matter up, and maybe all whisky men will have to leave the Church or give up their business. It is further stated also that the whisky people intend to start a church of their own." A Church composed entirely of persons engaged in the whisky business would certainly be a curiosity; but it begins to look as if, with the quickening of public sentiment concerning the whole liquor question, it may actually become necessary for people of this sort to herd by themselves in the manner proposed.

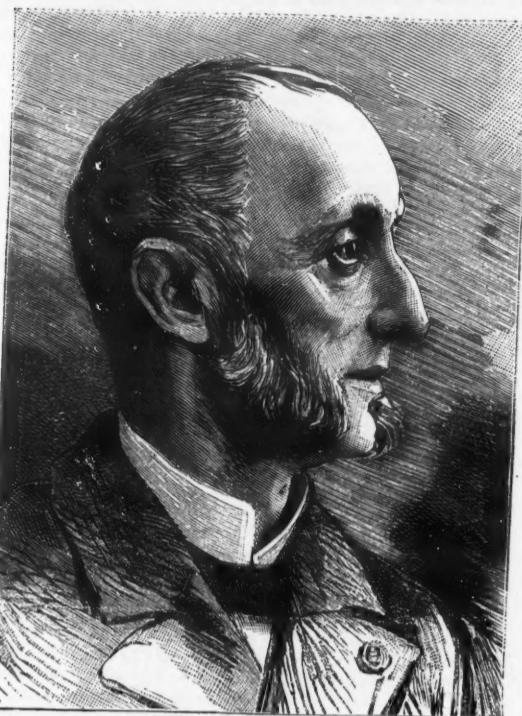
THE patriotic citizens who have been elected to misrepresent the City of New York as Aldermen have passed, over the Mayor's veto, their amendment giving themselves the privilege of ordering the display of flags of other nations over our City Hall. The mental calibre of these gentlemen may be gauged by the speech of one of them, who undertook to "defend" citizens of Irish birth by charging that the Mayor's father, fifty years ago, had the royal arms of England over the door of his store in this city. The "charge" happens to be false, but it probably seemed unanswerable to the Aldermen, who passed the amendment over the veto by a vote of 20 to 3. Nobody expected anything much better from a Board composed of such material. The grasp of any principle is wholly beyond men whose only aim is to keep "solid" with their constituents, and carry out "deals," either political or financial. If the "boodle" should be forthcoming, or if "constituents" demanded it, we might see the advertising banners of clothing houses, quack-medicine manufactories or breweries floating over the City Hall. As a matter of fact, the Aldermen have made a spectacle of themselves to no purpose, since they cannot overrule the Mayor's orders in regard to the display of flags other than American until the occasion for flying them is past.

IT would be well if more judges had the courage of Judge Tuley, of Chicago, who recently delivered a pointed lecture to the divorce litigants, scandal-lovers and reporters who crowded his courtroom. "I am satisfied," he said, "that the publication of these divorce proceedings has a bad effect upon the public morals. If the public taste is so vitiated as to demand the publication of these proceedings, it appears to me that the newspapers ought to be better than the public. As to those people who gather here to listen to the recital of evidence suitable to their depraved taste, I propose hereafter to admit none save those who may find seats. I have been obliged on more than one occasion to order young girls who come in parties of five to a dozen to leave this courtroom." Thereupon the bailiff cleared the courtroom, and "there was many a red face as the 'person of depraved taste' passed out of the room." The evils thus condemned are certainly deserving of even severer censure. Chicago's unenviable reputation for divorce suits may be partly due to the notoriety given them as well as to the lax laws. It is a crime against morality to spread the details of such scandals before the public, thus fostering a prurient appetite. As for the girls and women who gather to listen to the indecent revelations of such trials, they deserve restraint by force, since a sense of propriety seems wholly wanting.

THE continued vitality of De Lesseps's Panama Canal scheme is something extraordinary. It has been demonstrated that the route chosen was unwise and practically impossible, and changes made in the original plans have amounted to a confession of serious miscalculation. It has been made known that progress in the work has been unimportant, that many of the slight results attained have been obliterated by floods or other causes, and that the cost in money and human life has been so fabulous that the execution of the project must be regarded as a dream. Yet De Lesseps not only continues to keep his bubble afloat, but he has even succeeded in securing a report in favor of his Lottery Bill from the Committee of Initiative of the French Chamber of Deputies. This report advises that the Panama Canal Company be authorized to raise \$70,000,000, on the lottery plan, with the Government's approval. M. de Lesseps and his friends are jubilant, there was a boom in the shares on the Bourse, and speculators made the most of the opportunity. Human credulity is past understanding; but a bitter day of reckoning cannot be long deferred. Deputies and the Government must fear the bursting of the bubble, for the peasants, bourgeoisie and members of the lower middle class throughout France have put their savings and small capital into this disastrous enterprise. When the crash comes it will shake all France, and no Government in any way identified with the Panama Canal will be able to stand against the popular indignation.

THE Champion has returned to Sluggertown, and projects a greater shadow than the Bunker Hill Monument, announcing that he wishes to meet two prominent gentlemen in the same business "for \$10,000 a side." He further says, "Should they fail to make good their boasts, and come to this country and give exhibitions, as they propose to do, I will follow them all over this country and drive them out of it or make them fight." In any place but Boston this language would be called the vulgar bosh of a cowardly ruffian, but the Hubites clap their hands and give the pugilist their approval and an ovation. We suppose, however, that there are some people even in that town who would like to see Sullivan behind bars or compelled to come down from his brutalizing eminence so debauching to the American youth; but certainly his personality is permitted to dominate all others in that capital—seer, sage, philosopher, statesman, poet and politician. The wise men of Concord, the lights of Harvard, the Adams family in a lump, and even Ben Butler and the Hoar brothers, cannot obtain the daily publicity, the telegraphic fame and the enthusiastic plaudits of the street throngs which are exhibited in the case of this citizen. We might mildly suggest that the Press itself is to blame for its mistaken use of its columns; when the daily and other journals cease to make a record of the goings and comings of such revolting characters, they will sink into local obscurity, and eventually into the walks of honest toil, instead of becoming national idols as they are. The publicity given to the pugilist distributed among a hundred honest men would give them fortune and deserved fame; but in the present state of society such a thing apparently is not to be.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 183.



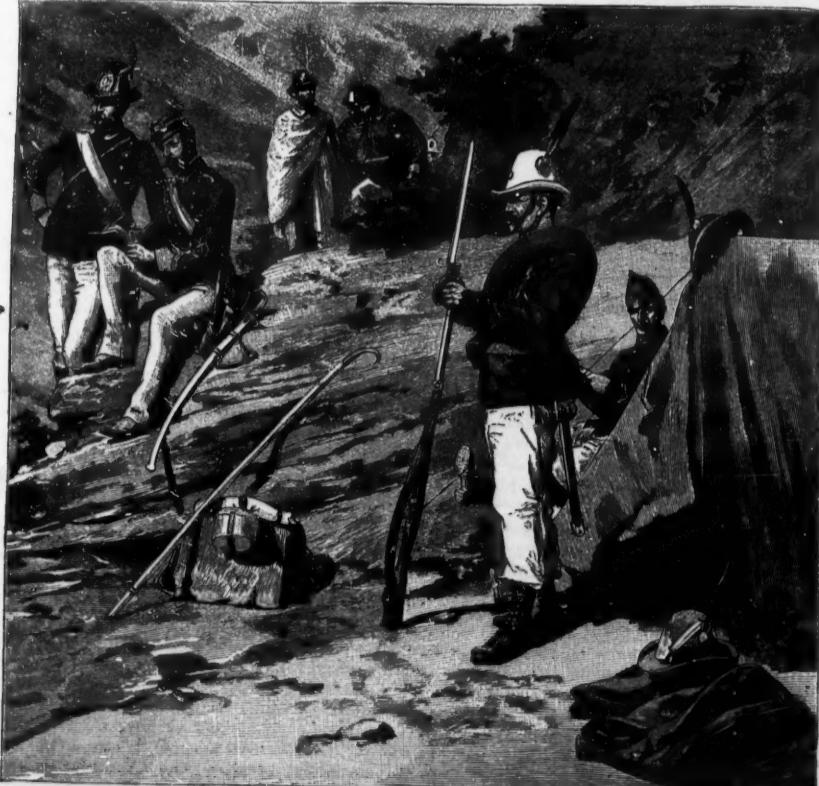
FRANCE.—M. MELINE, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.



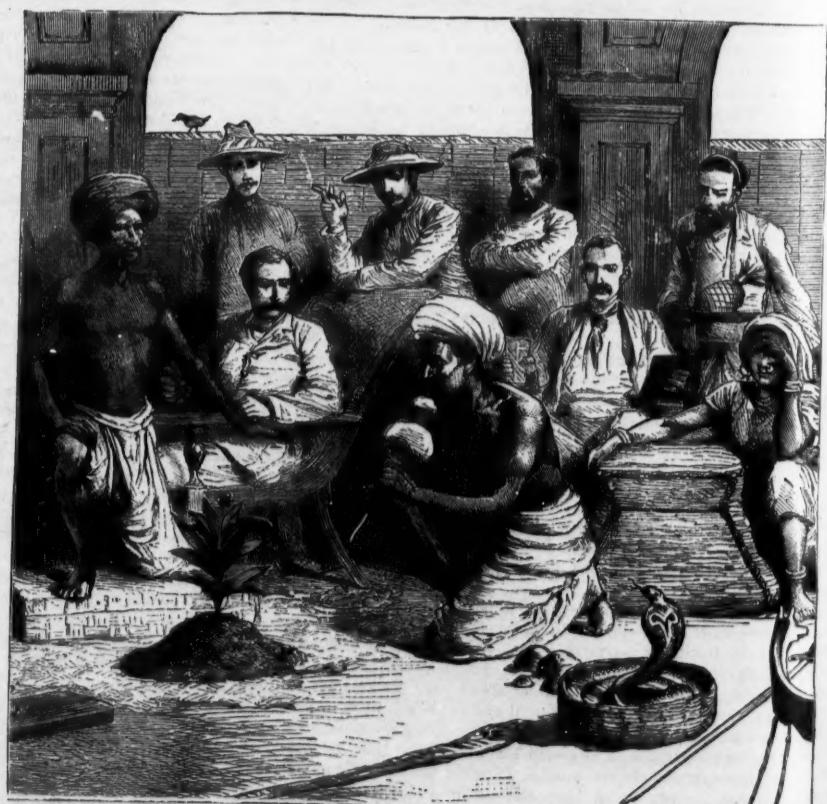
RUSSIA.—REVIEW OF TROOPS BY THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER III, BEFORE THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.



GERMANY.—ICE-GORGE AND OVERFLOW OF THE RIVER ELBE, NEAR DOMITZ, IN MACKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.



ITALY.—A CAMP OF ALPINE GUARDS IN THE MOUNTAINS, NEAR THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

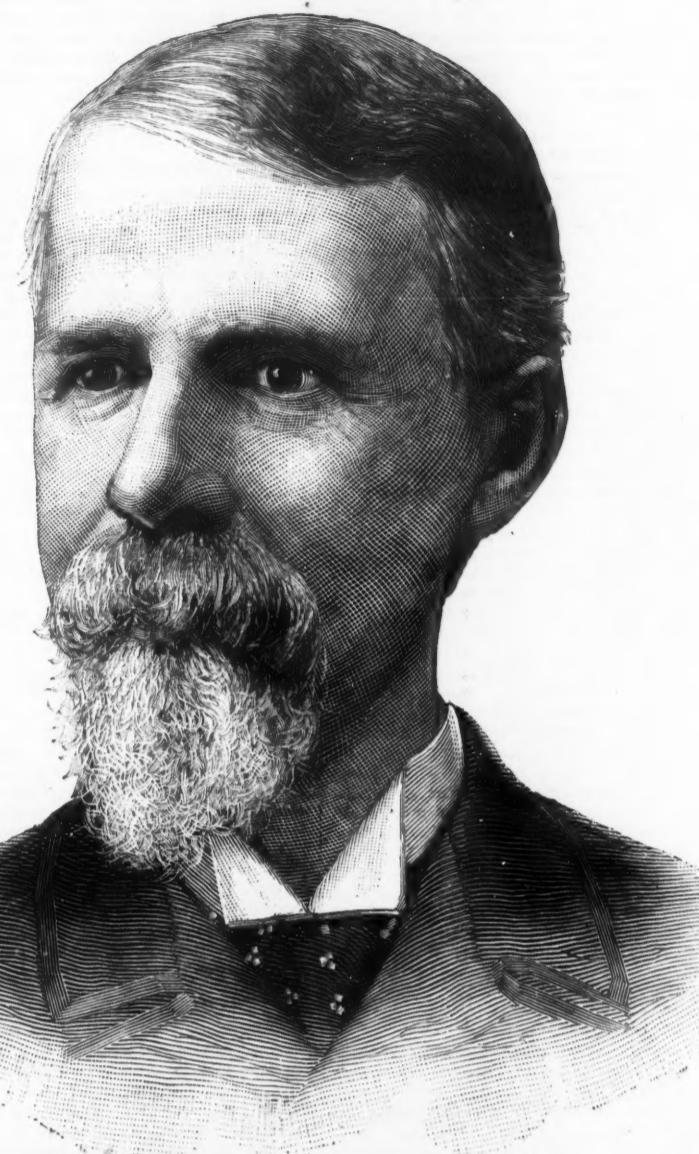


INDIA.—NATIVE MAGICIANS PERFORMING THE FAMOUS MANGO-TREE TRICK.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL A. ALGER
OF MICHIGAN.

GOVERNOR ALGER of Michigan is a conspicuous figure in the somewhat numerous group of possible Presidential candidates; and his chances have already been so much discussed, especially since the springing up of Alger clubs all over the State of Michigan, that the propriety of classing him among the "dark horses" may soon be open to question. The undoubted popularity which he enjoys in his own State has considerable ramifications abroad, as was demonstrated by the manner in which the California Republicans *feted* him during his recent visit to the Pacific Coast. General Alger certainly possesses uncommon claims upon the esteem and affection of his fellow-countrymen. His record, public and private, is *unimpeachable*; his ability as a civil administrator has been tried and not found wanting; in business affairs his success has been conspicuous, even among the rapid fortunes of the West; while his war record gives him a prestige which is by no means confined to military circles. In short, it would not be easy to name another man possessing so many of the elements of strength upon which is founded the unrivaled popularity of Mr. Blaine. If he should happen to be nominated by the Chicago Convention, he would set the running at a lively pace.

Governor Alger was born in Medina County, Ohio, fifty-two years ago, brought up on a farm, and educated at the Richfield Academy, paying his own way by hard work. He studied law at Akron, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. Just before the war he went up to Michigan to look after some lumber interests there. When the war broke out he recruited a company of cavalry at Grand Rapids, and was mustered into service as Captain of Company C. He soon became a successful cavalry officer, and took part in no less than sixty-six battles and skirmishes, fighting under Sheridan and Custer, and receiving two wounds. He rose to the rank of Colonel, and upon his retirement on account of ill-health in October, 1864, he was breveted Brigadier-general and Major-general for "gallant and meritorious services on the field." General Alger went to Detroit after the war, engaged in the lumber business, and dealt in pine lands. While still a comparatively poor man, he married one of the belles of Grand Rapids. Looking after his business interests as carefully as he had after his regiment, he became rich, and is said to be to-day a millionaire. He is fond of fine horses, as well as of good pictures, and owns some first-class specimens of both. While always a leading Republican, General Alger never held nor sought a salaried political office until he was elected Governor of Michigan.

MICHIGAN.—HON. RUSSELL A. ALGER, POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.
PHOTO BY TABER, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACTING.

THE school of dramatic art which occupies congenial quarters on the top floor of the New York Lyceum Theatre building, and which also avails itself of the regular stage of that house for rehearsals and practice, is, we believe, the first and only fully equipped and practical institution devoted to the systematic artistic training of future actresses and actors for the American stage. The pressing need of such a school is at once apparent when we consider that the old "stock company" system, upon which beginners formerly depended for their education in the traditions of the stage and the classic repertory, is practically extinct in this country. There are to-day scarcely half a dozen stock companies—that is, regular organizations permanently established in and identified with their own theatres—in all the United States. The foremost of them all—Wallack's, of New York—ends with the present season a brilliant career which has extended over a generation. The "combination system" now prevailing compels the young actor or actress to travel "on the road," playing perhaps only one or two roles, and those of an inferior class artistically, during the entire season. That systematic training in the principles and *technique* of his art which alone can enable the actor to attain a high standing in his profession, and give an ethical value to his work, must be acquired outside of the regular theatre, as at present constituted. To furnish this training is the primary object of the New York School of Acting.

Mr. Franklin Sargent, the Director of the school and its principal instructor in dramatic action, has organized a staff of teachers covering all the departments of dramatic science and stage practice. Most of these—notably Mr. David Belasco, the well-known dramatic author, and stage-manager of the Lyceum Theatre—are identified with the work of the leading metropolitan theatres. The school year is from October until May, and the complete course covers two years. The pupils go through a daily and unremitting stage-drill, and the thoroughness of their preparation is shown by a glance at the school's various departments, with their subdivisions. There are, Action, including bodily exercises and calisthenics, attitudes, gestures and facial expressions, and pantomime; Diction, with exercises for the development and management of the voice, breathing, technical drill in the reading of "lines," etc.; Stage Effect, with its infinite detail of "business," walks, entrances and exits, groupings and characterizations, and regular rehearsals of comedies, emotional and classic plays; and Make-up.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACTING—METHODS OF INSTRUCTION ILLUSTRATED.
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.

Laertes; Mme. Modjeska, *Ophelia*; Joseph Jefferson, the *First Gravedigger*; Charles W. Coulcock, the *Ghost*; Frank Mayo, the *King*, etc. The occasion cannot fail to be memorable.

FROM THE HARLEM TO THE HUDSON.

THE upper portion of Manhattan Island, and its somewhat complicated water-boundaries to the north, are just now the theatre of great engineering operations. As the magnificent iron viaduct over the Harlem Valley is approaching completion, work begins upon the ship-canal which is to be the future waterway connecting the Hudson River with the Harlem, the East River and Long Island Sound. The first Government appropriation, of \$410,000, for the work, was made some time ago, and will be expended upon the eastern or Harlem River end of the canal, for which Messrs. John Satterlee & Co. have the contract. Operations began there in the early part of this year, but progressed very slowly until the Spring weather came. Nearly 200 workmen are now engaged in building a coffer-dam just west of the Kingsbridge Road at Dyckman's.

The course of the canal is shown in detail in the map which we publish on this page. It will be 350 feet wide, and deep enough to allow the passage, at low tide, of vessels drawing 18 feet of water. The small portion of the canal now under way will probably be completed within a year; but for the entire work several years will be required, and more appropriations will have to be made.

AN OSTRICH FARM IN CALIFORNIA.

THE Kenilworth ostrich farm, near Los Angeles, is one of the sights of Southern California, and almost unique among American industries, though there is another establishment of the kind at Anaheim, Cal., and one in Florida. About sixty of the gigantic birds are to be seen at Kenilworth growing plumes and laying eggs enough to pay for the enterprise, which began with an extensive importation from Natal, Africa, some years ago. This importation, however, is exceedingly costly, as the Colonial Government charges an export duty of £50 on each bird shipped, so that the value of an ostrich landed in California is from \$1,000 to \$1,250. Ostriches thrive in the "glorious climate of California," and their tail-feathers are superb. The visitor to the ranch is usually shown into the feather-room, where the plumes lie in sorted piles, from the poorest bits used for trimming to the long, graceful sweep, dear to the milliner's heart, but not particularly attractive until they have been sent to dyer, cleaner and curlier, coming out in marketable shape. After the bird is fully grown a crop of feathers develops naturally once a year, but three clippings are generally made in two years by cutting every eight months, and drawing out the quill stumps when dry. Great caution must be used in selecting the feathers, so as not to draw blood, the fully ripe ones coming out without pain to the bird, which must be fed at intervals on green food to prevent the quills from twisting. Alfalfa (and sometimes chopped cactus) is used for this. The female lays twenty-five to thirty eggs at a batch three times a year, or from seventy to ninety in all, and will average ten to fifteen chicks to a brood. The mother is not a good sitter, and will generally give out in two weeks, while six are needed for incubation. The male, however, with praiseworthy devotion, sits on the eggs at night, and reverses the order of things by allowing his wife to roam the corral. As a rule the incubator is used, and the artificial mother always owns her offspring, keeping them in a comfortable warmth of 100 to 130 degrees in the shade. The eggs can be used for food in the ordinary manner, and the custards, omelets, etc., made from them, are said to taste like the everyday article, save for being a trifle richer.

South Africa, of course, supplies the bulk of feathers for the world. They amount in value to £1,000,000 sterling. Egypt exports to the value only of about £25,000, and the Barbary States £20,000. The enterprise is too young in America as yet to be placed in competition with Africa, but there is every reason to anticipate a fine future.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

M. MÉLINE.

M. MÉLINE, the "dark horse" who came suddenly to the front in the recent French Ministerial crisis, to replace M. Floquet as President of the Chamber of Deputies, is a Lorrainer, and was born at Remiremont in 1838. Formerly editor of a Republican journal in the Vosges, he was elected to the National Assembly in 1872. In 1877 he was Under-secretary of State in the Department of Justice, and in 1881 he became Minister of Agriculture. He has since taken his place among the adherents of M. Jules Ferry.

THE CZAR AT REVIEW.

A spirited picture from a sketch made by a Russian officer at St. Petersburg shows the Czar, Alexander III., on horseback, reviewing a troop of cavalry on the plaza before the Winter Palace. The Emperor rides his favorite white horse, and presents fine figure as an equestrian.

THE FLOODS IN GERMANY.

The broad River Elbe, in its course through the low lands of Mecklenburg and Brandenburg, is liable every Spring to ice-gorges and overflows similar to those which periodically devastate the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. During the past few weeks the German river has committed terrible ravages along its right bank, particularly in and about the town of Dömitz, at the confluence of the Elbe with the Elbe. Houses, farm material and live stock have been swept away by the icy floods, and many human lives have been sacrificed. Some of the adventures of individuals, and even of entire families, with their animals, on the floating ice, are amongst the most thrilling of the kind ever recounted.

ITALY'S ALPINE REGIMENTS.

The Alpine regiments, six in number, form a special organization in the Italian army. They are recruited in the mountain regions where they belong, and which in time of war they have the advantage of knowing. They are instructed in the defense of hills and mountain-passes, the destruction of roads, etc. In case of an invasion by way of the Alps they are expected to arrest the head of the hostile columns and give the main army time to mobilize and concentrate in the Valley of the Po. Their officers are in general men of mark, graduated from the higher military schools. The frontier of the Alps is divided into six zones, according to the nature of the country, among which the Alpine regiments are divided, according to the importance or strength or weakness of the passes they are expected to defend. Similar regiments have recently been formed by the French on their side of the Alps, in Savoy.

INDIAN MAGICIANS.

Our Indian picture shows the performance, by native conjurers, of the most extraordinary and celebrated trick in their repertory. The chief conjurer, according to the account of the English artist, "exhibited a dried mango-seed to the spectators, and then planted and watered it in a mound of earth brought for the purpose. Aided by no sleeves, dress, or paraphernalia, he waved over and covered the small plot with a silk handkerchief. When he raised this for the first time a young shoot with leaves had appeared. Again the silk handkerchief covered it; again it was lifted, and disclosed the crisp young plant putting forth a few more leaves and stalk. All the spectators were carefully watching and observing the movements of the great artist. He was himself tremendously excited, and when successively, with more waves of the handkerchief, the mango-tree had grown in stature to a couple of feet high, with clean green leaves on a stalk which sprang from the interior of the stone that was firm with its roots in the undisturbed, moistened earth, there was a tumultuous burst of applause. He then handed round leaves which he broke off the sturdy little tree. All the beholders declared this performance most wonderful, and all sorts of arguments and theories were started to explain how such a seeming impossibility could be effected."

FACTS OF INTEREST.

THE Pope has issued a decree condemning boy-cotting and the Irish Plan of Campaign.

DEALERS estimate that thirty-five million grain-bags will be needed for this season's California wheat crop, of which the State mills can only turn out about three million.

A GREAT popular demonstration in favor of General Boulanger was made in Paris on the 27th ult., on the occasion of a banquet given by him to some of his followers. Boulanger denies that he aspires to a Dictatorship.

THE Senate Committee on Education and Labor has resolved to report favorably the constitutional amendment prohibiting forever the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States.

A WINE rope half a mile long, six and one-fourth inches in circumference, and weighing seven and one-half tons, has been manufactured at Gateshead, England. There are six strands of nineteen wires each in it, the breaking strain of the whole being 175 tons, and that of each wire in the rope 120 tons, to the square inch. This immense rope is to be used in a colliery in North Wales.

A "BOULANGER" FIGURE is the latest success in Parisian cotillions. The gentlemen turn up their coat-collars, put on blue spectacles, and walk down the ball-room with a slight limp, in imitation of the disguise which General Boulanger is said to have adopted when he came to Paris on the sly. A lady chooses the gentleman who best resembles "our little Ernest," and waltzes with him, limp and all.

NOTICE has been given in the French Chamber of Deputies of the proposed introduction of a resolution, signed by 112 members, representing the necessity of amending the present system of international law, and expressing a particular wish for an understanding between France and the United States, with a view to obtaining the definitive acceptance of the principle of arbitration among civilized nations.

THE annual report of the Union Pacific Railway shows that the gross earnings of the entire system increased from \$26,280,186 in 1886, to \$28,557,765 in 1887, while operating expenses increased but slightly, leaving the net earnings of \$10,890,033, against \$8,867,972 in 1886. Since 1884 the funded debt has been decreased \$955,149 and the floating debt has been cut down \$7,301,867, a total decrease in the debt of \$8,257,416. Meantime the mileage has increased 651 miles.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MARC ANTONY is in the grocery business at Atlanta, Ga.

SPEAKER CARLISLE gives it as his opinion that Congress will not adjourn before September.

PRESIDENT CARNOT is making a tour of France, being everywhere received with great enthusiasm.

SENATOR CULLOM declares that he is not a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

COLONEL MAPLESON, the operatic manager, has settled with his creditors for the lump sum of \$2,500.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK has been appointed Prussian Minister of State and Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MAJOR-GENERAL CROOK has been assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago.

THE will of the late A. S. Abell, of Baltimore, bequeaths most of the estate, including the *Sun* newspaper, to his sons and daughters.

A LONDON paper announces the approaching marriage of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to Miss Endicott, whom he met while in the United States.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL has been chosen by the New York Legislative Committee to deliver the Memorial, in the Assembly Chamber, in honor of the late Roscoe Conkling.

JUSTUS SCHWAB is one of the German Socialists pardoned by Emperor Frederick. He can return home with impunity, but prefers New York for a field of business and agitation.

THERE is a rumor that Minister Phelps will be made Chief-justice, Secretary Endicott sent as Ambassador to England, and Hon. Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, appointed Secretary of War.

ONE HUNDRED friends of John L. Sullivan gave him a dinner at the Quince House in Boston on Wednesday evening of last week. Sullivan made a speech, but most of his talking was done by newspaper reporters.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND have been invited to attend the musical festival at Petersburg, Va., beginning May 8th and continuing one week. The invitations are signed by 400 children who are to sing on Children's Day.

THE Empress of Russia is said to do a great part of her household sewing, and as she has a household of seamstresses, it must be that the latter are principally employed in ripping out the august lady's needlework.

REV. DR. THOMAS ARMITAGE celebrated, on the 22d ult., the fortieth anniversary of his settlement as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. He has since tendered his resignation, but will not immediately withdraw from his duties.

THE United States Senate was opened with prayer, one morning last week, by Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendez, a Jewish rabbi of New York. Dr. Mendez wore his high hat during his prayer, much to the surprise of the Senators, who did not seem to be aware that it is not the custom of rabbis to uncover their heads when offering prayer.

A READER of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER—Mr. C. H. Haynes—writes from Fort Scott, Kan., warmly applauding Mayor Hewitt's action on the flag question. He says: "Mayor Hewitt has shown himself to be a true American—one to whom all may do homage. Such acts and such men cannot be honored and respected too highly."

"Our buildings are fairly papered with electionists' signs," New Yorkers said to Mrs. Harriet Webb, when she started to establish herself here as a teacher, seven years ago. "We will build on another story with merit," laughed the fair and plucky Western girl. To-day she is famous as a reader and a teacher, and stands in the front rank among teachers of the art of expressing ideas through the person.

REV. DR. FRANCIS L. PATTON, President-elect of Princeton College, has frequently declared himself heartily in favor of all sorts of athletic sports practiced by college men, provided that the games are placed under the proper restrictions. He gave a practical instance of this last week, when he presented four tennis courts, which had been prepared under his own instructions, to the students of the Theological Seminary.

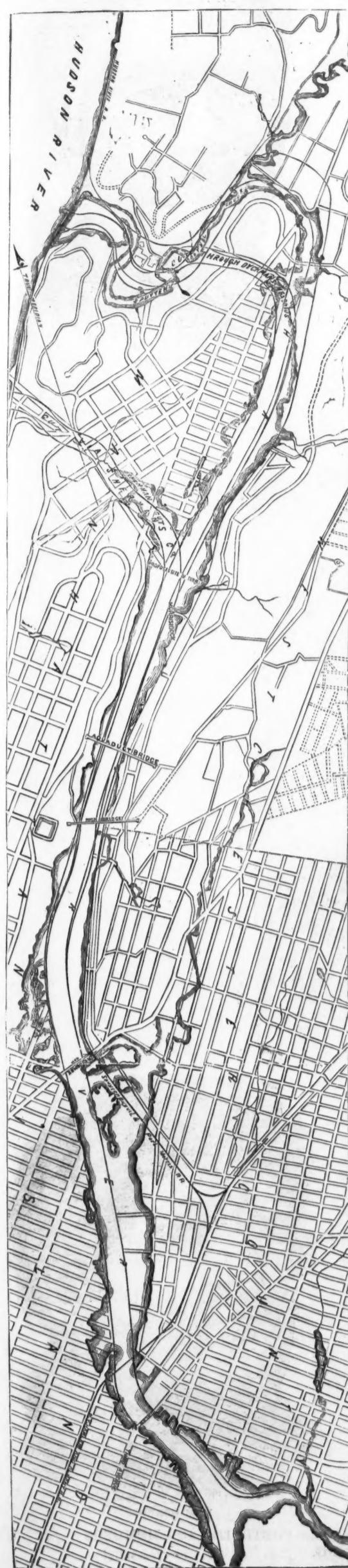
THE baby King of Spain's second birthday is to be kept in Madrid by a monster *fête* to the schoolchildren. Each child will wear a little medal with the young King's portrait, while Alfonso XIII. and family will have similar medals in gold. Twelve thousand meat pies, as many cakes and oranges and fifteen hundred pounds of sweets have been ordered to regale the little ones, who will sing hymns and odes to their juvenile sovereign.

QUEEN VICTORIA was most cordially received by the populace of Berlin during her recent visit. Her meeting with her daughter, the Empress, and with the sick Emperor, was marked by the tenderest affection, and she seems to have received in court circles all the consideration befitting her rank. The Emperor's condition at this writing has sensibly improved, and the physicians are encouraged to hope that his life may be prolonged for some time yet.

THE late Emperor William left a fortune of 24,000,000 marks. Of this sum, 3,000,000 marks is bequeathed to Empress Augusta, and 1,000,000 each to the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess and Prince Henry. Prince Henry also received an estate which was purchased for him for the sum of 1,000,000 marks by the late Emperor. The Crown Treasury received 12,000,000 marks, and the remainder is absorbed in various bequests.

MME. BIRO DE MARION's grand operatic concert is announced for Wednesday evening, May 9th, at Chickering Hall. The eminent *prima donna* will appear in scenes from "Norma," the opera in which some of her greatest triumphs at Munich, Milan, and elsewhere in Europe were won; also in the second act of "Der Freischütz," besides singing one or two favorite songs. She will be assisted by well known artists and a good chorus, and Mr. Coventry Waddell will recite.

It was said of the late Roscoe Conkling that he could repeat many verses from memory, not fragmentary lines or brief stanzas, but whole epics, page by page. The odes of Horace in the original were as familiar to him as the "Psalm of Life." He could recite the first book of Homer, Bryant's translation (which he considered the best), almost without an error, and a portion of the third book, which he said reminded him of the tramp of a marching army. His favorite poems were "Lalla Rookh" and "The Lady of the Lake."

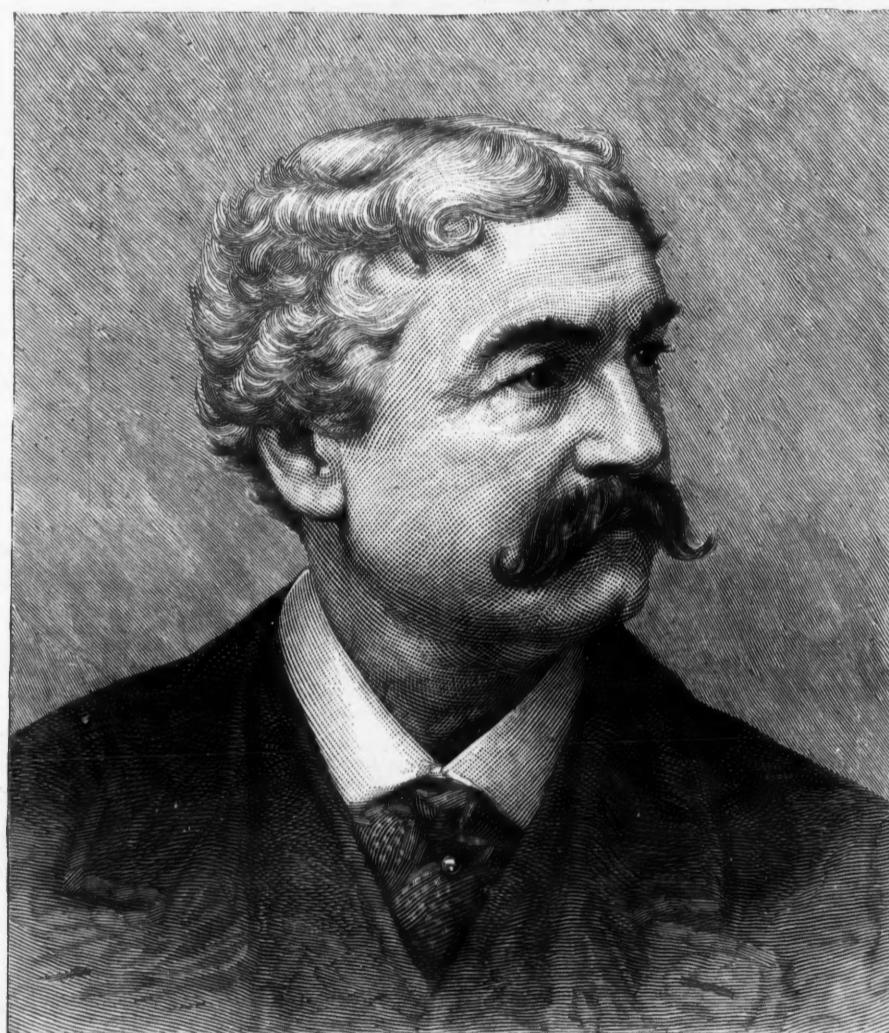




JOHN GILBERT.



HARRY EDWARDS.



LESTER WALLACK.



MISS COGHLAN.



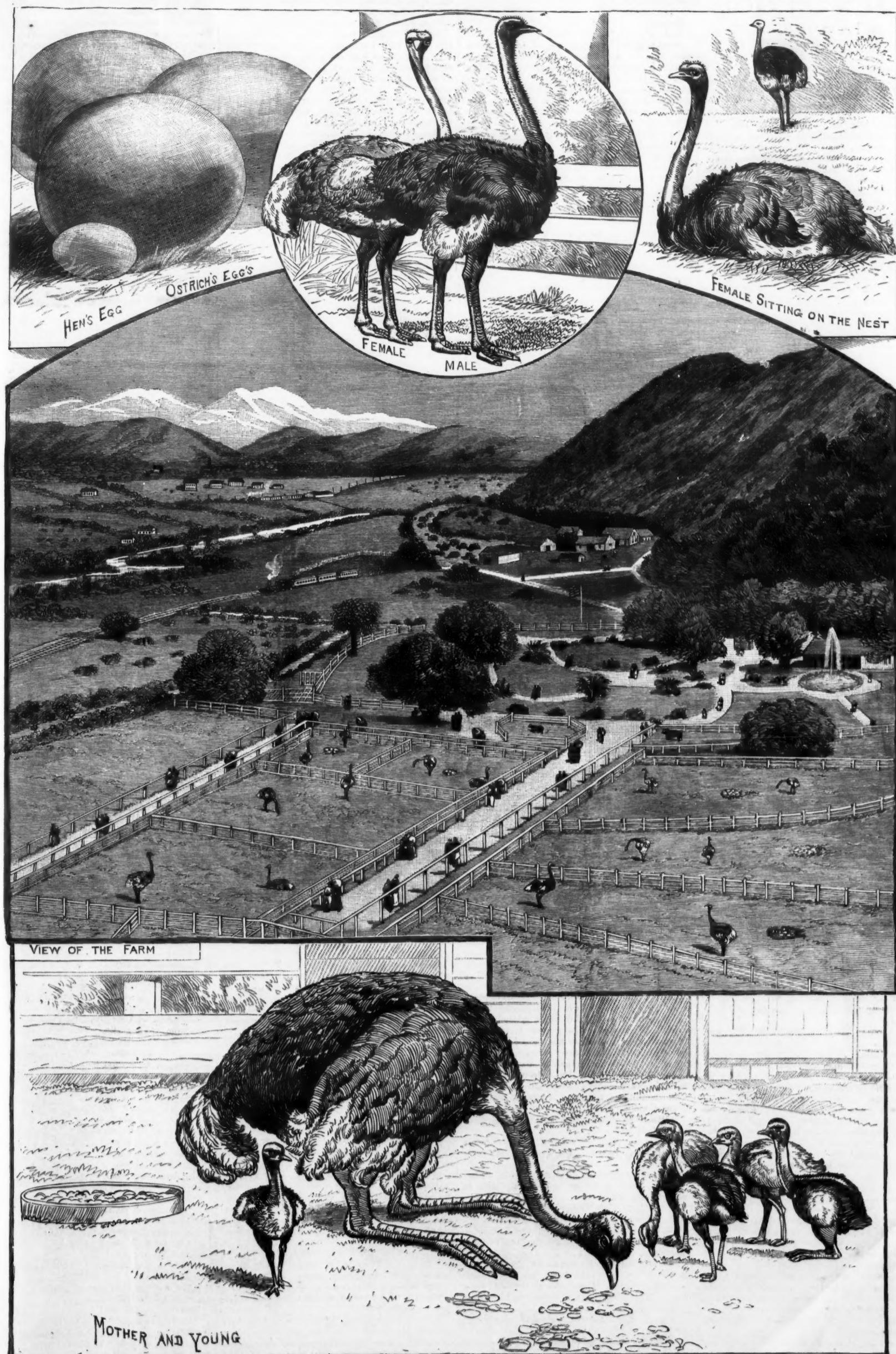
MME. PONISL.



MISS GERMON.

NEW YORK CITY.—LESTER WALLACK'S FORTY YEARS ON THE AMERICAN STAGE—PORTRAITS OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMOUS STOCK COMPANY NOW DISBANDING.

PHOTOS. BY PACH.—SEE PAGE 182.



CALIFORNIA.—THE KENILWORTH OSTRICH FARM, NEAR LOS ANGELES.
FROM A SKETCH BY FRANK BELT.—SER PAGE 183.

risk of pyemia from heaps of injured men round him. Hospital gangrene—that's what kills off our wounded men."

"Send for anything you want, Granton. Lady Cope will only be too pleased to see that the poor fellow has everything that will help and comfort him."

"I know that," said the doctor, smiling. "The scoundrels! I wish they had a little more gratitude in them."

"Don't rake up the past, Granton," said the colonel, quietly. "There, poor fellow, I'll go now. God help him! It's bad enough in service, when we've been doing something against the enemy. I don't like to see my poor lad cut down like this."

"Trust me to pull him through if it's to be done," said the doctor, turning down the coverlet to take Rob's wrist between his finger and thumb.

"What's that he has there?" whispered Sir Philip.

"Handkerchief. One that was over the wound. He took tight hold of it in one of his paroxysms of pain, and it would disturb him to get it away. Fingers closed over it like iron. Tetanic symptoms, I'm afraid. Deal of fever," he muttered, as he released the wrist and drew the coverlet back.

The colonel stood gazing down dreamily at the pallid face upon the pillow, his brow knit and a painful look of emotion in his eyes, for the sight of the gallant young fellow lying there moved him strangely.

"Time he took his half-pay," muttered the captain. "Getting a regular old woman."

"Ready, Miller?" said Sir Philip, turning upon him suddenly.

"Yes, I'm ready," said the captain, starting, and half fancying that the colonel had read his thoughts, as they left the room.

"A bad job, Miller, a very bad job," said Sir Philip, as they crossed the parade. "Let me see: you dine with us to-night, I think?"

"Yes, at seven," said Miller, quickly.

It was upon the colonel's lips to say, "Would you mind putting it off till to-morrow?" but he was a soldier, and a military man buries a friend and comrade one minute and marches off the next to the inspiring strains of the band. He has no time for sorrow. So the words were left unsaid.

Miller, too, hesitated before introducing the topic upon his mind; but with military promptitude he took up the opportunity of Sir Philip alluding to the death of the chestnut.

"By-the-way, sir, that scoundrel of a recruit is under arrest."

"What scoundrel?"

"The man who so brutally stabbed the horse with the pitchfork."

"Executed prompt justice upon the savage brute," said Sir Philip.

Miller stared. "But the man is under arrest."

"My dear Miller, what for? Good Heavens, man! the poor fellow saw his comrade in peril, and attacked the horse."

"But, my dear Sir Philip, a little prompt action and ordinary English pluck would have done. If he had seized the horse by the head-stall, or given it a sharp rap with the fork-handle, it would have gone; but he deliberately stabbed the poor brute."

"Poor brute, Miller? Well, upon my word, after what I have seen of the animal's proceedings, I am disposed to say that this man did quite right."

"Quite right, sir, with Government property?" said Miller, warmly, his dislike getting the better of his discretion.

"Yes."

"Why, that horse must have been worth fifty pounds at least."

"My dear Miller, he is worth far more now that he is dead. Surely the life of a man is worth more than fifty pounds. There, my dear boy, don't say any more to me about it. If the authorities complain, I would rather pay the cost of the horse out of my own pocket than have such a brute in the regiment."

Captain Miller shrugged his shoulders and made up his mind that the colonel was no longer fit to be in command of so fine a corps.

"I don't like to run counter to my officers in matters of discipline, Miller," continued the colonel; "but you must order that man out of arrest. Do it your own way."

"Certainly, colonel," replied Miller, and they parted, Sir Philip to return to his quarters and talk the matter over with Lady Cope, the captain to go straight to Hessleton's room, sit on the table, smoke and abuse the discipline of the regiment, and the way in which energetic officers were interfered with when they were trying their best to keep the corps in a high state of efficiency."

"Yes," said Hessleton, as he sat furtively admiring himself in a little plate of glass set in the back of a piece of furniture. "I always think, Miller, that the colonel was wrong in his choice of a profession."

"Do you?" cried the captain, shortly, for here was an opportunity to quarrel with some one whom he could verbally kick with impunity.

"Yes," said the young man, trying to get the end of his small mustache to curl, "I always feel that he is regularly meant for a parson."

"And I always feel, Hessleton, as if you were cut out for an ornament; for of all the silly, insane nonsense that ever came out of a man's mouth, you speak the worst. By George, sir, there are times when I feel as if I could kick you, and—where the deuce did you get these cigars? They're wretched!"

"They are out of that other box, old chap," said the lieutenant, mildly.

"Bah!" ejaculated Miller; and, throwing the cigar he had been smoking into the grate, he flung out of the room to give orders for Dick to be set at liberty.

"Poor old Miller!" said the lieutenant, smiling at himself in the glass as he resumed the petting of his mustache, "he's beginning to find out that he can't carry everything before him just as he likes."

He laughed silently.

"He's not so young as he was, and he sees that Hulda is not quite so ready to drop into his lap as he expected. Poor old chap! But it's only natural. The young like the young, and Hulda Cope isn't such a weak, easily led girl as he fancied."

He smiled a smile as full of self-gratulation as ever played manly upon the countenance of a handsome young officer of three or four and twenty.

"The dark horse often wins," he said, aloud. "Perhaps the dark horse will win here, for everything comes to the man who waits. I'm going to wait, for Miller is not the man to quarrel with. Confound him! how doocedly overbearing and insolent he can be when he likes. Hang me if I put up with much more of it, so I'll tell him flat."

There was a very fierce look in Lieutenant Hessleton's face for a moment, but it soon disappeared as he sat back and smoked calmly, banqueting upon pleasant thoughts and murmuring softly:

"Sweet Hulda!"

And soon after, with a pitying laugh:

"Poor old Miller! I'm sorry for him."

(To be continued.)

OHIO G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

THE State Encampment of the G.A.R. at Toledo, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th ult., was an event of great interest to the veterans of the Buckeye State. The city was thronged by visitors from all directions, and on the day of the grand parade (the 25th) the streets presented a brilliant spectacle. Houses along the line of march were elaborately decorated, flags and bunting fluttered in the breeze and arches of natural-gas pipe and of evergreen spanned the street. The parade was in three divisions. The first consisted of a platoon of police, the Toledo Cadets, Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G., and a battery of artillery; the second division consisted of the organized G. A. R. Posts; and the third comprised the delegates to the Encampment. The delegates marched in platoons of sixteen abreast, and were followed by the Hamilton County delegation, after which came twelve carriages, two abreast. In the evening of the day there was a natural-gas display of unprecedented proportions.

HON. COURTLAND C. MATSON,
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF
INDIANA.

THE Democrats of Indiana have nominated an exceptionally strong ticket for State officers. Hon. Courtland C. Matson, now a member of the House of Representatives, was unanimously nominated for Governor, Mr. William R. Myers, who had been prominently named, withdrawing in his favor, and contenting himself with the nomination for Lieutenant-governor. The State Convention indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland, passed a vote of confidence in Senator Voorhees, and indorsed Governor Gray as its candidate for Vice-president of the United States.

Courtland C. Matson was born at Brookville, Ind., April 25th, 1841. He received a common-school education and graduated from the Asbury University, Ind. At the beginning of the late war he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers. After one year's service in that regiment he entered the Sixth Indiana Cavalry (Seventy-first Volunteers), serving in that regiment until October, 1865, in various official grades up to that of Colonel. At the termination of the war he commenced the study of law in the office of his father, Hon. John A. Matson. He was admitted to the Bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Greencastle, his present home, and has so continued. He was three times elected Prosecuting Attorney of different State Courts in Indiana. Afterwards he was elected a Representative to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, from the Fifth Indiana District, and always as a Straightont Democrat. He is a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. His nomination gives general satisfaction to the rank and file of his party.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHESPINS.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia *Press* says: "How many women ever think anything more of a clothespin excepting that it is a clothespin? Every domestic article, however humble, whispers a little story to us if we just think about it. 'We are paid one cent for packing a box of five gross of clothespins,' said one of the packers to a reporter for the New York *Mail and Express*, recently. 'An expert can pack 100 boxes in a day of ten hours. Sharp work that, handling 72,000 pins a day.'

"Clothespins are made in the lumber regions. They are usually made of white ash, sometimes of beech, black and white birch, and maple. The wood is taken to the factory in logs and cut into lengths of thirty-one inches by circular saws. These lengths are then cut into blocks, and the blocks again cut into sticks. The sticks are placed under another saw and cut into the required lengths. Next the turner takes a hand at them, and from there they go to the slotting-machine.

They are placed in troughs by the operator, the machine picking them up and slotting them. They are then placed in a revolving pipe-drier, going thence to the polishing-cylinder and thence to the packer. Each pin passes through eight hands. A single plant consists of board-saw, gang-splitter, gang-chunker, turning-lathe, drying-house and polisher, and costs from \$7,000 to \$12,000. The machines working are very interesting.

The little blocks of wood, five and a half inches long, are placed on an endless belt, which feeds the blocks automatically into the lathe. As the lathe is turned the pin is taken automatically from the spindle and placed on a turn-table and carried to a circular-saw, which whittles out the slot in the pin. It is then finished, and thrown out of the turn-table by the same appliance that puts the pins on the table. Falling, they are caught in a basket or barrel, and are then taken to the drying-house for ten or twenty-four hours, or until dry. The polishing-cylinder, or rumbler,

holds twenty to forty bushels. This is run at slow speed, about thirty turns a minute, and by simple friction and contact they become polished."

MARRIAGE IN ZULULAND.

A MARRIAGE among the Zulus is as binding as any nuptial ceremony in the United States, and a man cannot put away his wife without valid cause, approved by the counselors of the tribe. Infidelity is punishable by death, both to wife and partner in guilt; constant and systematic disobedience or incorrigible idleness is punished by divorce. If the woman thinks she is at all ill-treated she can return to her father, who can keep her by repaying the number of cows paid for her, the children, being regarded as solely hers, going with her. If a wife prove childless she is divorced, or the father gives another daughter with her, without further payment. In that case, if the sister have children, the first two of her offspring will be transferred to the first wife and will be considered as her children. When twins occur one is always sacrificed to avert ill luck. If a man wishes to take more wives he must always obtain the consent of the first or queen wife. In fact, the Zulu laws of marriage resemble the old Mosaic laws, and their social condition is very similar to that of the Israelites when the divine law was first given them.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A STEEL CAR-WHEEL is expected to run 50,000 miles, but very few of them ever make that distance.

A NEW material, called "leatherine," is an English manufacture. It can be sold at 5 or 6 cents a pound, is said to be as tough as leather, and is designed for packing and bagging.

THE ENGINEER says there is no properly recorded instance of a locomotive ever attaining a greater speed than 80 miles an hour, and quotes Charles R. Martin as saying that higher speeds are mythical.

IF gelatine be suspended in ordinary alcohol it will absorb the water; but as it is insoluble in alcohol, that substance will remain behind, and thus nearly absolute alcohol may be obtained without distillation.

THE new machine just invented for printing postal-cards prints them from the roll and turns them out in packages ready for delivery. It runs them off at the rate of 300 a minute, with paper bands pasted around each 25. It is said one man can look after two machines.

A PITTSBURG mechanical engineer has invented a novel movable dam, by the use of which he claims a boating stage of water may be obtained in shallow rivers at all seasons of the year. The invention has been examined by old river-men and pronounced practicable. The inventor is 82 years old.

EXPERIMENTS have proved that the tensile strength of a wet rope is only one-third that of the same rope when dry; and a rope saturated with grease or soap is weaker still, as the lubricant permits the fibres to slip with greater facility. Hemp-rope contracts strongly on being wet, and a dry rope 25 feet long will shorten to 24 on being wet.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT in vapor, diluted even to one part in 100,000, will kill cockroaches in an hour, they dying in convulsions. One drop of the oil placed under a bell-jar covering a cultivation of cholera bacilli will kill both bacilli and spores in 48 hours. It is also regarded as among the best surgical antiseptics, and of great value in phthisis and diphtheria.

THE AMERICAN CULTIVATOR recommends a mixture of hydraulic cement and skim-milk for painting farm-buildings and fences. The cement is placed in a bucket and sweet skim-milk stirred in until the mixture is of the consistency of cream. The proportions are about one quart of cement to a gallon of milk. Color may be added if desired. This paint is cheap and durable.

FIVE PATENTS were issued last week to Elias E. Ries, of Baltimore, for electric-heating apparatus. Two of them are for heating railway-cars, and Mr. Ries claims that they are the only practicable means of heating satisfactorily, and that they will remove all danger from fire. In one case the dynamo is attached to the axle, and on a down grade generates heat enough to last for four hours. In the patent a secondary battery is provided for, by which the electricity is stored, and can be used for lighting as well as heating.

AN INTERESTING experiment has been tried with the great artesian well which spouts up in the grounds of the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, Fla. Directly over the well, which throws a solid column of water 12 inches in diameter 35 feet into the air, a huge turbine-wheel has been placed. Bolted direct to the shaft of this wheel is an Edison dynamo, capable of supplying 375 16-candle lamps. Several hundred Edison incandescent lamps have been placed on the walls of the building over the well, and together with the indicating and regulating apparatus connected with the dynamo. The trials in generating electricity in this way, by power derived directly from the earth, have proved eminently satisfactory as far as the steadiness and constancy of the light are concerned. The experiment is interesting as being the first case on record where natural water-power for driving machinery has been derived directly from the earth.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

APRIL 21ST—In Boston, Mass., General William Dwight; in New York, Horatio Reed, an old merchant, aged 73 years; in Buffalo, N. Y., Leonidas Doty, banker, aged 75 years. April 22d—In Washington, D. C., Colonel John A. Graham, aged 90 years; in New York, Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart Boggs, United States Navy, aged 67 years. April 23d—In New York, the Rev. Dr. Edward Hopper, Presbyterian minister and writer, aged 70 years; in Philadelphia, Pa., ex-Mayor Samuel T. Murphy, of Gloucester, Camden County, aged 68 years; in New York, Dr. Edward G. Loring, the eminent oculist, aged 50 years. April 24th—In Brooklyn, N. Y., John C. Pearce, one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association in England and America, aged 78 years. April 25th—In Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. W. G. Noah, formerly a famous actress, aged 80 years. April 26th—In Chicago, Ill., E. B. Clark, President of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., in Vergennes, Vt., ex-Congressman Frederick E. Woodbridge, aged 70 years. April 27th—In New York, Albert S. Phillips, the young English comedian, aged 34 years; in Washington, D. C., Carl Pfeiffer, the well-known architect, aged 50 years.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Labrador fisheries during the past Winter have been extremely prosperous.

A TREATY of international traffic by rail has just been signed between Chili and the Argentine Republic.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the Bill granting municipal suffrage to women.

THE town of Central City, in Dakota, with 1,000 population, was totally destroyed by fire on the 26th ult.

THE City of New Haven celebrated, on the 25th ult., the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement.

AN EARTHQUAKE in Yunnan, China, in December last, killed or injured 4,000 persons and destroyed much property.

THE IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS have nominated a full State ticket, and will "go it" on their own hook in the coming canvass.

THE AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS to the Irish National League during the two weeks ending April 24th amounted to \$10,000.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE will ask for a credit of \$62,000,000 francs for defense works at Brest, Cherbourg and Toulon.

DISPATCHES from Massowah state that King John has reopened negotiations for the conclusion of peace between Italy and Abyssinia.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE has prepared amendments to the Interstate Law to punish the under-billing of freight with fine and imprisonment.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of immigrants arriving at the ports of the United States for the three months ended March 31st was 69,623. For the corresponding period in 1887 there were 64,295.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, last week, indorsed President Cleveland and his Administration, and nominated a State ticket headed by Courtland C. Matson for Governor.

SOME of the members of the Corean Legation are going away, homesick. They sailed on May 1st from San Francisco for Yokohama, and from there will proceed to their native shores.

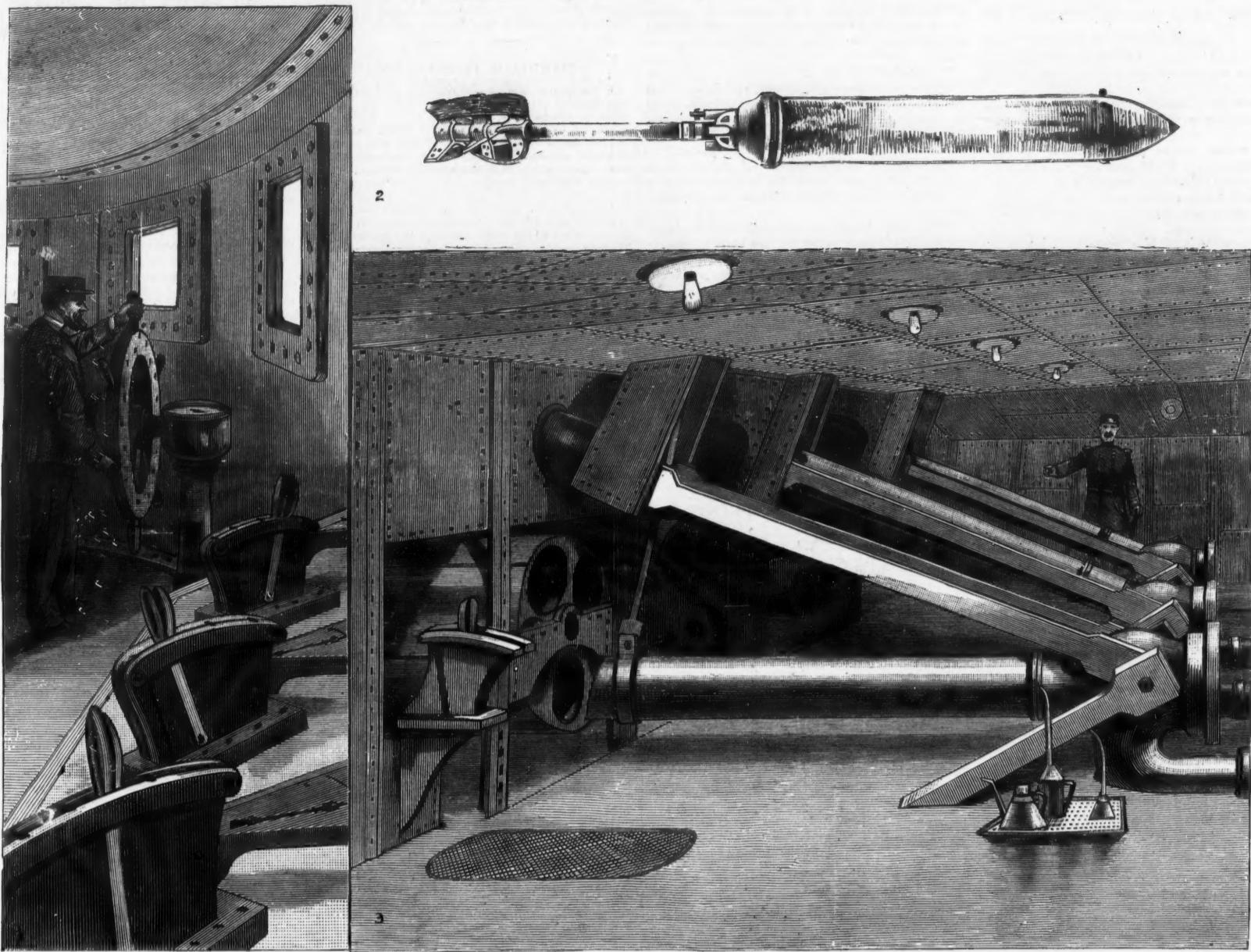
THE BILL amending the half-holiday Law of last year has passed both branches of the New York Legislature. It reduces the application of the law to the four months of June, July, August and September.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION has elected an unpledged delegation to the Chicago Convention. A strong Blaine feeling, however, was betrayed by the convention at certain stages of its proceedings.

THE FAMOUS HORSE DEXTER died in his honored retirement in Mr. Robert Bonner's stables, a week ago last Saturday. In those same stables, however, dwells the peerless Maud S., who holds against the world a lower record than that which made Dexter the wonder of his day.

SENATOR HOAR, F. L. BURDEN, A. W. BEARD and Henry S. HYDE have been elected delegates-at-large to the National Convention by the Massachusetts Republicans. Their first choice is Blaine, with Allison second. Delegates in favor of Blaine have also been elected from Texas and Florida.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD strongly opposes the Bill for the issuing of fractional currency. As a substitute for the proposed issue he suggests the issue of notes by the Post-office Department in sums less than one dollar free of

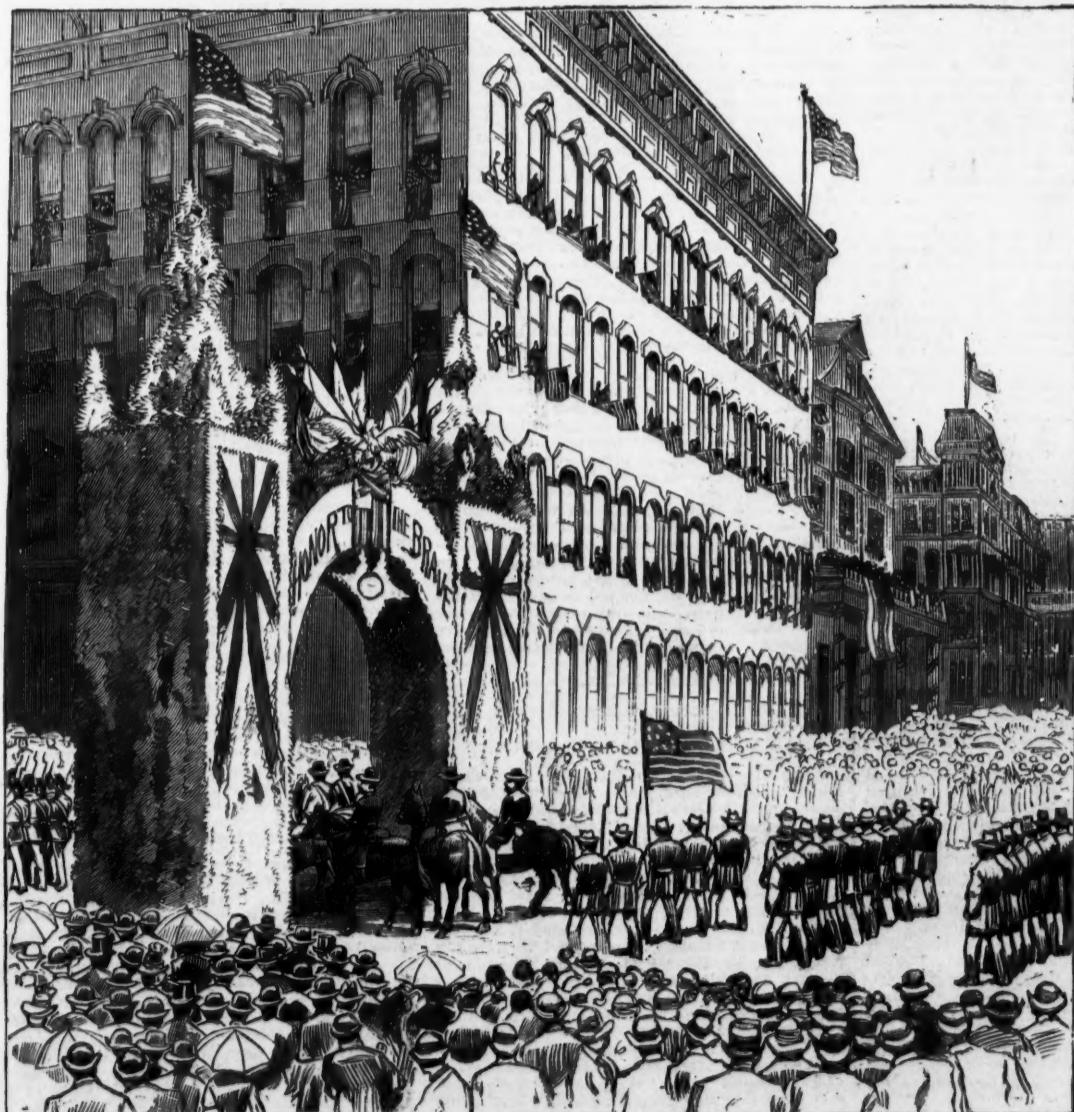


1. Interior of the "Conning" Tower. 2. The Projectile. 3. Interior of the Loading-room.

METHOD OF HANDLING THE THREE GUNS OF THE NEW DYNAMITE CRUISER, RECENTLY LAUNCHED AT PHILADELPHIA.
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.

THE NEW DYNAMITE CRUISER.

WE illustrate on this page the method of handling the pneumatic dynamite guns on the new vessel launched at Philadelphia last week, in company with the *Yorktown*. These guns make the new dynamite cruiser one of the most novel and formidable war-vessels launched since the *Monitor*. The three guns are practically fixed torpedo tubes, 54 feet long, their extremities appearing above the deck where they are placed, and, of course, at such an angle as the depth of the vessel will allow. The air-compressing apparatus which, as is well known, is used instead of gunpowder for expelling the projectiles from the tubes, is undoubtedly sufficient to secure the contract range of one mile. The guns are lowered after firing, to receive new projectiles from the revolving magazine, as shown in the picture. The aim can be secured by the helmsman in the pilot-house, who, instead of varying the position of the guns, must point the vessel itself in which they are fixed. The range can be varied with an accuracy even greater than that of powder-guns by altering the pressure in the air-reservoir. Besides her dynamite battery, the cruiser will carry Hotchkiss revolving cannon and Gatling guns.



OHIO.—STATE ENCAMPMENT AND PARADE OF THE G. A. R., AT TOLEDO, APRIL 24TH-26TH—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE CORNER OF SUMMIT AND MADISON STREETS.
FROM A SKETCH BY FRENCH BROS.—SEE PAGE 187.

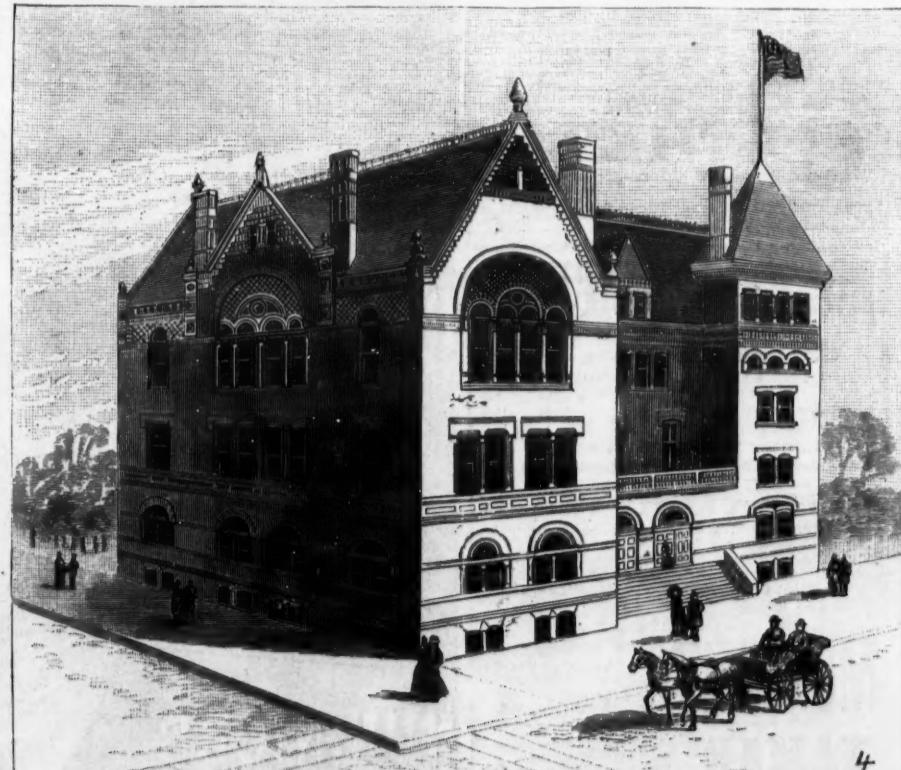
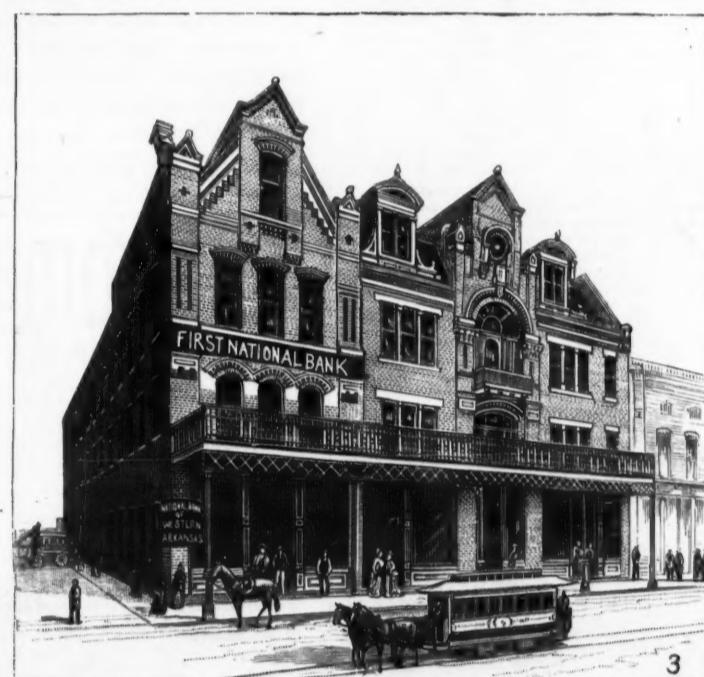
INDIANA.—HON. CORTLAND C. MATSON, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.
PHOTO. BY BELL, WASHINGTON.—SEE PAGE 187.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS,
SECOND CITY IN COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE
OF THE STATE.

FORT SMITH, April 17th.

No one will fully comprehend the great mineral and agricultural resources of Arkansas until they have made a tour of the State from St. Louis to Texarkana, and from Helens to Fort Smith; and just why prospectors in search of the earth's riches should flee in such vast numbers to the mountains in the Far West when these fields and valleys are overflowing with wealth is beyond human wisdom to understand. The only reason I can assign is, that there is so much of it here that it is unappreciated; and the result is that the countless millions that lie wrapped just beneath the earth's surface are lost to the world because it is not dug for. There is too much of it. But I must once again say to the capitalists of the North and East that if they would seek profitable investments, where large returns are sought, they should visit these parts and take a hand in developing one of the richest States in the Union. Those who come first will reap the richest rewards for their enterprise and diligence.

I came up here the other day from Little Rock, and was amazed at the sights which met me on every hand. Here is a country so rich in coal and iron and timber and building-stone, and in all the essentials of material wealth, that a State Convention must needs be held to attract the attention of people seeking new homes, and it will be well if the invitation is heeded. While sitting here in the hotel last night, I saw a crowd of men gazing intently through glasses at a tiny speck of something upon a paper, and when invited to join them, the object of their examination proved to be a little nugget of gold dug from a prospecting mine at what is known as Golden City, only a few miles from Fort Smith. The town sprang into life only a year ago. Gold was discovered in drilling for water. A shaft was sunk to determine the fact of its existence in paying quantity. From this several mill-runs and assays were made with



1. COUNTY COURT HOUSE. 2. SCHOOL-BUILDING. 3. FIRST NATIONAL BANK. 4. POST-OFFICE.

ARKANSAS.—SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS OF FORT SMITH, THE SECOND CITY IN COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE.

FROM PHOTOS.

vigorous, pushing and enterprising, still deficient in one important particular, viz., lacking the advantages to be derived by a profitable trade with the country to the west of it; and until the Indians are civilized, or removed, or sent to the "happy hunting-ground" by the whites who are living in combination with them, Fort Smith will never have its own, nor is it now what it would have been had the conditions referred to been different. Still, under these disadvantages, it has grown up very rapidly during the past few years, and is the second city of the State in commercial importance, and will always remain so. The individual wealth of the inhabitants, I am told, is another marked characteristic of the city, there being many persons whose possessions run far up into the thousands, and who are as liberal and public-spirited as they are rich. Meritorious enterprises never lag for want of encouragement, and there is a sort of vim and push amongst the people which are not always manifest in the South. They have a Board of Trade to look after commercial interests; two banks with heavy capital to supply all the money that business men may need; schools of high grade and school-buildings far above the average in the South; and an enlightened public sentiment, with law and order as a leading feature. Crime is punished here with as much certainty as in Connecticut, and with very much more promptness; and there is no city in the country, so they tell me, where there is less robbery according to the population. The number of beautiful homes here is surprising, and to ride around the streets and note the elaborateness of architecture manifest upon every hand cannot but impress the stranger most favorably. That it is a pleasant place to live, there can be no question, and that living expenses are unusually moderate, the figures presented to me for rents and provisions amply demonstrate.

There are fine opportunities here for mechanics of all kinds. There are no openings in general merchandising, so they say; but in the industrial pursuits they are without number. The young and active carpenter, or cooper, or stone or brick mason, and those who would manufacture ma-

satisfactory results, and the little lump of gold I saw last night was regarded as proof positive that, with all its other mineral resources, Arkansas will yield the most precious of all our ores, and in such quantities as will well repay the investment. Silver has also been found there in the form of chlorides and sulphurates.

Fort Smith is now reaping, in some measure, the reward of being located in such a country as this. Not many years ago, indeed, it was regarded as being on the extreme borders of civilization, inhabited by hardy pioneers, Indian traders, and United States soldiers; whereas it is now rapidly approaching extensive commercial importance, as a population of 18,000 will testify. It has one long, wide business thoroughfare completely and compactly built up. While its business houses are not large nor even elegant, still they are substantial brick buildings, and much better and far more roomy than those of many Northern cities of the same size. There is one very peculiar feature in the business aspects of this city that should be noted, and that is the similarity in size and importance of all the stores of every character. There do not appear to be large establishments in any line of trade that monopolizes public attention, but all seem to be upon pretty nearly the same level, and do about the same amount of trade. Of course this is not absolutely so, but the proportion of small dealers to large ones is more even here than in any city I ever visited.

If it were not that Fort Smith is upon the borders of the Indian Territory there would be no limit to its growth and development. As it is, it is like a young man developing into manhood with but one arm; strong,

but not so strong as he might be. The city has need for all who can lend a helping hand in the production of wealth in the manner indicated. Capitalists, also, who care to invest in the purchase of real estate and in the construction of residences, will find Fort Smith an inviting field. Hundreds of residences of the smaller class are urgently needed, and if they were on the market to-day they could be rented or sold to advantage. To some one who will come and lay out additions to the city, and cover them with tasteful little homes for working-people, there is such an opening as may be found in but few places in the South. While there is an upward tendency in real estate, and a stability about it that exhibits the substantial progress of the city, still there has never been a "boom" here in that line, and the place has not been run down by a horde of irresponsible adventurers known as real-estate agents, as some towns have been. That class of operators have not found this an inviting field, and the result is that ground may be secured at prices that insure a good profit to those who invest. Vacant houses are scarce, and the great need of the city at this time is at least three hundred new residences.

The location of Fort Smith is exceedingly favorable for a city of fifty thousand inhabitants, within the next five years. It is so far from large competing cities, that, as the intervening territory becomes settled, its growth must of necessity correspondingly expand. Its transportation facilities are at present represented in the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and the Frisco line, the former being a part of the Missouri Pacific system, and the latter the St. Louis and San Francisco.

extending from St. Louis to Paris, Texas. It not only gives Fort Smith another and independent road to St. Louis and to Texas, but it has opened up Southwest Missouri and given a short route to Kansas City and the North and West. The Gould line, which gives communication with Little Rock, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and points in Texas, will soon be extended over through the Indian Territory to a point connecting it with another branch of that system, and this will go a long distance towards settling the question of the position of the town in the world of traffic. These two lines of road are fully alive to the interests of the city, and are doing their duty in fostering and sustaining its business relations with the outside world. While the Arkansas River has not lost its value in the matter of cheap transportation, still the day of river-craft has ceased and the railroads are the only sure methods of transportation.

With fuel in the form of wood and coal in endless quantities, with timber by the millions of acres; with iron and other metals to be had only for the seeking; with as fine agricultural lands as any in the South; with a climate that is mild yet invigorating; with opportunities for purchasing lands at extraordinary low rates—all these are inducements of which the settler at or near Fort Smith may avail himself, and which constitute a guarantee of prosperity at once solid and permanent.

The Board of Trade was organized to furnish full details of information concerning Fort Smith and its advantages, and all inquiries will be attended to without delay. JOHN H. PATTERSON.

SPECIAL CARS AND YACHTS.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia *Times* says: "The special railway car is a form of luxury which is very common among the millionaires of to-day. These cars cost all the way from \$15,000 to \$60,000 a piece, and there are about 200 of them now in the United States, representing a value of nearly \$5,000,000. The President of every railroad has his private car, and President Cleveland took his wedding journey to Deer Park in the car of Robert Garrett. His Western trip was taken in Pullman's private coach, and he lived more comfortably on the road than in the hotels. Senator Stanford goes across the continent in his own conveyance, and Jay Gould travels in the same way. These cars are small houses upon wheels. They have bedrooms, elegantly furnished parlors, butler-pantries and kitchens. Their interiors are finished in costly woods, artistically carved and richly inlaid, and velvet curtains. Wilton carpets and embossed velvet furniture form a part of their make-up. The sides of some of these cars are almost entirely of plate-glass, and one can recline and view the scenery as he goes across the country without any obstruction to the eye. Some millionaires rent special cars, and there are cars which rent at from \$50 to \$75 a day, not including the fare of the railroads over which they go. This rent includes the servants and the furniture."

"The modern yacht is still more expensive than the private car, and much more fashionable. The millionaire's yacht costs all the way from \$50,000 upwards, and yachts which cost over \$100,000 are not uncommon. Gould paid more than this for his yacht, the *Atlanta*, and the wages of the men employed upon her cost him \$750 a month. In addition to this, the running expenses of the yacht are, when Gould is upon her, from \$30 to \$40 a day, and among the employees are two waiters, two maids, a baker and four cooks. It requires fifty-two men to run the yacht, and its interior is elegantly furnished, the finishing being made of inland maple, butternut, cedar and native hard woods. Some of the rooms are finished in mahogany, and an estimate of the total cost of running the vessel is \$400 a day. These yachts are supplied with every comfort, even to fine libraries and pianos."

FUN.

"WHAT is your business?" "I feed the lions in a menagerie." "Must be dreary work." "On the contrary, it is very funny. They keep the table in a roar."

A CERTAIN fat man within ten miles of Burlington has a very thin wife. The boys have nicknamed them "Enough" and "To Spare."—*Burlington Free Press*.

A MEMBER of the Kansas Legislature was recently hanged in effigy, and a disgusted political opponent says, "History may well ask, Why in effigy?"—*Mocking Bird*.

"THE Emperor William," says the *Norristown Herald*, "left a personal fortune of some \$5,000,000, showing that he never put a National Opera Company on the road."

THE ART OF GETTING ACQUAINTED.

It is a fine art to bring two entire strangers together for the first time, by means of a letter or an introduction, in just such manner that the true character of each shall appear, and that neither shall be deceived. Candor is of the first importance. Without mutual truth and personal integrity one of the parties is likely to suffer by the meeting. Philosophical lawyers and conscientious physicians all know that their clients or patients respect them just in proportion to the conscious ability manifested to aid them. The value of an advertisement rests on the confidence inspired as to the good faith of the advertiser. DRS. STARKEY and PALEN, who for many years have been effecting remarkable cures with their Compound Oxygen treatment, declare most emphatically that they will give a truthful and candid answer to every patient who applies to them for cure. If they believe that the patient requires some other system of treatment, they will say so at once. Compound Oxygen is not a "cure-all" remedy, but for diseases of the lungs, throat, stomach and nerves, its success is wonderful. Their offices at 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., are crowded with patients, but applications from people in distant parts of the country have induced them to introduce their new system of Home Treatment, by which patients can take the gas at their own firesides. Write for a pamphlet. It is sent free.

"PA, here's a piece in the paper about parasites. What's parasites, pa?" "Parasites, my boy? Why, parasites are the people who live in PA."

Burnett's Cocaine allays irritation, removes dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half a wineglass ANGOSTURA BITTERS before meals.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

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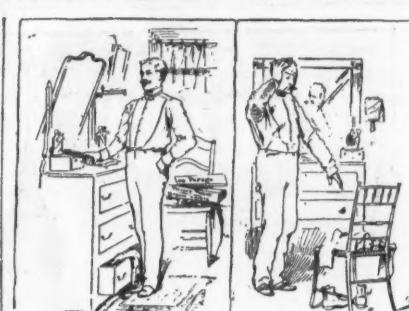
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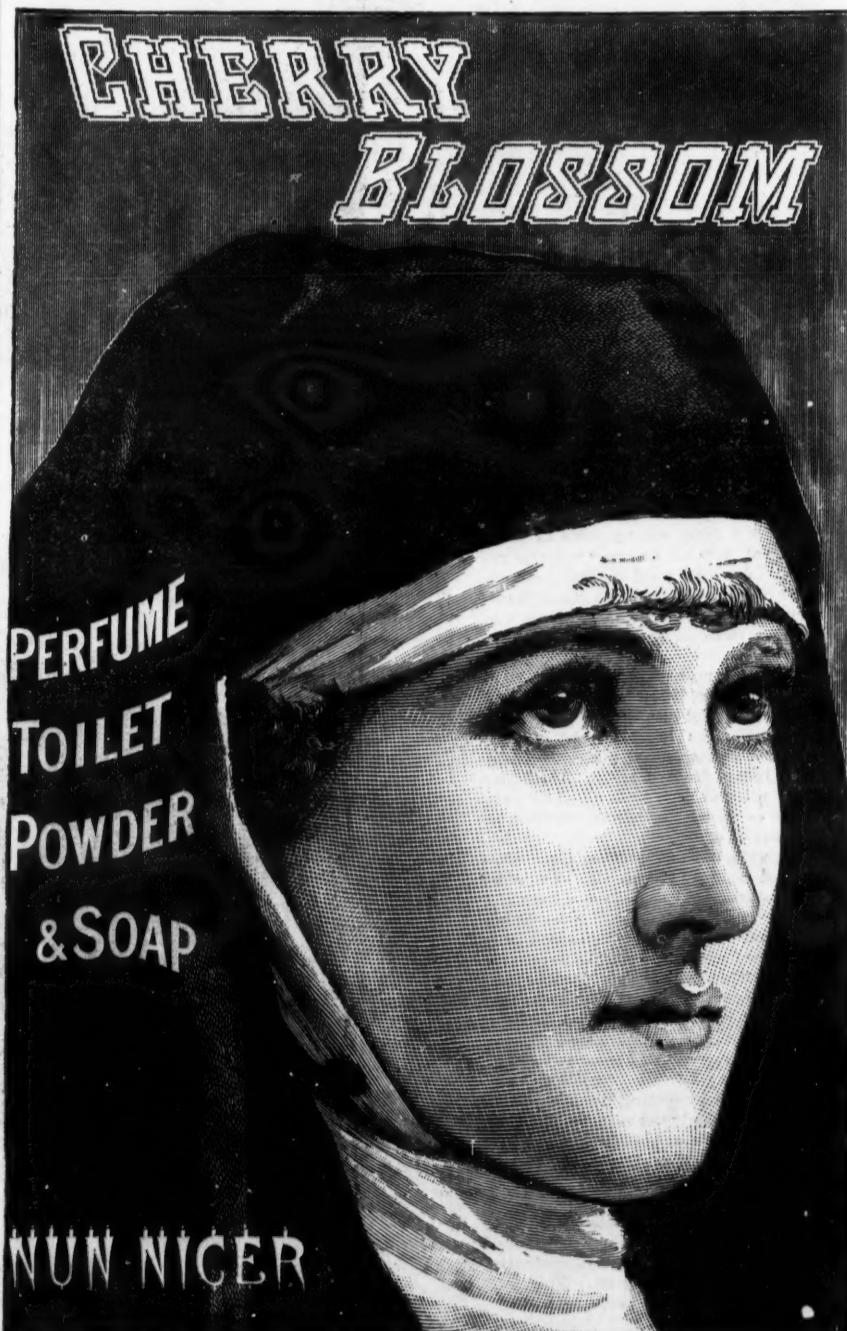
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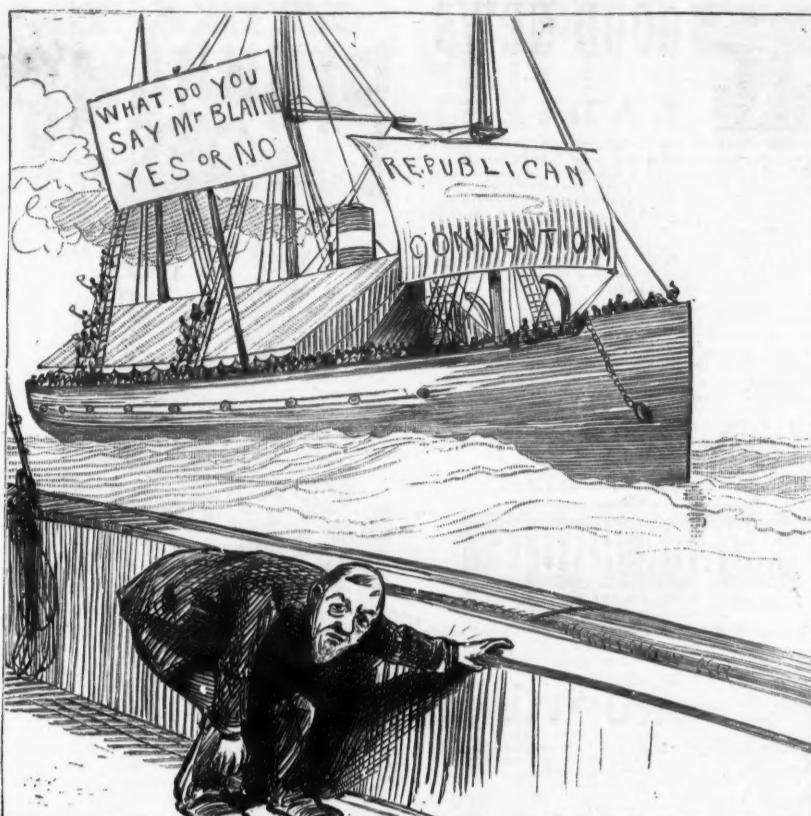
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